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LAST EDITION

GERMAN SPIES SAID TO BE USING CUBA AS CLEARING HOUSE

Intercepted Commercial Letter, When Deciphered, Provides Further Evidence Havana Is Headquarters for Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Evidence has been procured which is taken as a further confirmation of the theory held here that Cuba is the clearing house for the German spy system operating in the United States. This information comes from a man who is familiar with international spy systems and who has a thorough knowledge of Cuban and Mexican affairs.

A few days ago a letter sent from New York, to be delivered in Havana, was intercepted and subjected to the process of deciphering. The letter ostensibly gave orders for a shipment of clocks and was written in commercial language. The information behind the order for clocks, however, was that the United States has established a transport shipping point at (here a certain port was named). The letter was a report from a German spy at New York who was using this means to report to headquarters in Havana.

The Christian Science Monitor's informant said that this method is the one commonly in practice. Commercial letters are employed because they are not under suspicion ordinarily. The firms, to whom they are addressed, are agents of Germany. From Havana letters in code are dispatched on steamships bound for Spain, and at Barcelona the information they contain is wirelessly to Berlin.

At the present time Germany is employing almost exclusively Cuban and Mexican talent in its spy system. The Swedish legation in Mexico is no longer used by the German minister in Mexico, because of the notoriety given this avenue by Secretary Lansing. For information intended for Germany from Mexican points, Havana is the relay point.

Germans Sent to America

No Less Than 36 Agents of Berlin Dispatched in Six Years

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further disclosures of German propaganda in the United States were made today before the Senate Judiciary Committee investigating the German-American Alliance. Senator King, the chairman, read a letter from John F. Coar of the University of Alberta, in which Mr. Coar said that in 1912, while on a visit to Germany, he was informed that no less than 36 German agents had been sent to the United States annually in the six years preceding his visit. The duties of the agents were not mentioned.

While he was in Germany, Mr. Coar said, representatives of the German organizations asked him to aid in furthering a law in the United States which would enable German immigrants "to retain their supreme allegiance to the German Empire."

"A Disintegrating Force"

Dr. Sperry's Testimony on Germanism in United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Throughout his testimony yesterday before a Senate subcommittee, regarding the National German-American Alliance and numerous other German societies in the United States, Dr. Earl E. Sperry, professor of history at Syracuse University, who has performed valuable service to the Department of Justice in connection with German propaganda, took the stand that the consolidation and unification sought and fostered by German-American societies is a danger which should not be tolerated. He submitted to the committee a pamphlet prepared by him under the auspices of the National Security League, from which the following extracts were quoted, and which sum up the attitude of the witnesses:

"Germanism in the United States is a destructive and disintegrating force. In just so far as it grows strong, the United States grows weak, nationally and internationally. Its unity of national sentiment is destroyed and its patriotism undermined. Its power to act as a unified nation is crippled. Internationally it grows weak because the members of an alien nation make impossible freedom of action within its borders."

"What can the people of the United States do about it? They can at least exert against the German-American papers and the nationalistic German societies the force of a justly angered public opinion, for these papers and these societies are a detriment to America. Our national life will be healthier without them. There is no place in any state for a press and for organizations which aim to consolidate a foreign nationality, to propagate a foreign civilization, and to serve a foreign state. What would the German Government do under similar circumstances?"

In the course of the testimony it was developed that the authorities in Berlin were fully convinced that German-Americans in the United States could be relied on to support the cause of

SALOONS CLOSED IN OAHU ISLAND, HAWAII

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Hawaiian Correspondent HONOLULU, Hawaii—Oahu Island went dry at midnight yesterday. Under this ruling, 43 saloons, as well as a number of other concerns were to be closed.

NEW BLOW FAILS TO BREAK ALLIED LINE

Germans Fail to Make a Breach at Anglo-Portuguese Junction in Line as They Had Previously Failed at Anglo-French

The fourth week of the great battle dawned this morning. It found the Germans, despite their appalling losses, still hammering with the club of mere numbers on the Allied front. Three weeks ago, it was on the hinges under the Anglo-French barbed wire, today it is on the hinges of the Anglo-Portuguese postern. In other words, since they could not force their way into Amiens by the front door, they are determined to do so by the back door. And just as they calculated that the weak point for an attack in the center would be the junction of the British and French lines, so they now calculate that the weakest spot for a flank attack is the junction of the British and Portuguese lines.

The simultaneous attack upon the French below La Fere appears to have died away, and perhaps was never anything more than a feint made with the intention of holding General Petain's men in their trenches, and so preventing help from being sent to the British in the north. But in the north the fury of the attack has been growing with the hours, and seems to be working up to a repetition of the assault of three weeks ago.

All day, on Monday, the German guns, from La Bassée to Arras, kept up an intense bombardment of the Anglo-Portuguese positions. At sundown this bombardment worked into a hurricane of gas shells, only to die away again at midnight. Then, at four in the morning, just before dawn, the drumhead fire suddenly blazed up, as the storm troops began to creep forward, and at length to hurl their gas masses, in wave after wave, against the Allies' line. The chief force burst, for the moment, on the Portuguese, who were driven slowly back through the streets of Laventie and out of the village of Richebourg St. Vaast. This driving in of the center caused a tremendous strain on the 55th English Division on the Portuguese right at Givenchy. For a time it was difficult for the division to bear up against the pressure, and Givenchy was occupied by the Germans, but a little later the town was cleared by the British. The German pressure was, however, never relaxed, and later again a great part of the village was once more occupied. It was then that the 55th Division cleared it for the second time, and forced the Germans finally out of it, for the time being, with a loss of some 800 prisoners.

Early on Wednesday morning the bombardment was extended north of Arras, on a 10-mile front from that town to the Ypres-Comines canal, and this was followed, immediately, by a heavy infantry attack on Warneton. All day the attack surged along the whole front from the La Bassée canal up to the Ypres-Comines canal. On the extreme right the tremendous weight of the assault carried it up to the British line from the Wytschaete-Messines ridge to Ploegsteert. So heavy, indeed, was the attack that the Germans actually entered Messines, but were driven out again by a counter-attack. Exactly the same result was achieved south of Arras, where, after a desperate struggle, the Germans succeeded in crossing the Lawe at Lestrem. Here, too, however, they were counter-attacked, and driven out of the village and back across the river.

Meantime severe attacks were being delivered on the French lines far to the south. But it gradually became evident that these attacks, though extremely heavy, were really intended to hold General Petain, rather than to effect anything else. It is, indeed, beginning to be clear that it is the aim of the Germans, by concentrating enormous masses of troops upon the English lines, to wear down their resistance and crush their armies, with the intention of dealing later with the French. Probably with some understanding of this General Foch has pushed the United States troops up towards Sir Douglas Haig's left, and they may at any moment be engaged here. What the actual intentions of the allied commander-in-chief are, however, have in no way been divulged, and it is at present impossible to say.

Trying to Exhaust British

General Maurice Explains Recent Enemy Attack in North

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—General Maurice of the War Office, said yesterday, in an interview, that the fighting on Tuesday and Wednesday represented another version of the enemy's original plan of exhausting the British Army. Having failed in their first effort to separate the British

VICE-ADMIRAL SIMS WANTS DESTROYERS

United States Naval Commander in European Waters Says Every Blow of Shipbuilder's Hammer Is Blow at Enemy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor QUINCY, Mass.—Every blow of a shipbuilder's hammer is a blow at the enemy, says Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., commanding the United States naval forces in European waters, in a letter to Joseph W. Powell, vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, copies of which have been distributed to the employees at the Fore River shipyards here. Admiral Sims urges the men to hasten the work and explains that a destroyer in America is practically useless, while in overseas service it is worth its weight in gold.

The letter follows: "I have just received news from some of our captains who are now in America ready to bring over the new destroyers as soon as they are completed. They are loud in their praises of the kind of work the good old Fore River Company is doing and we get similar reports from the other plants.

"We are sorry for the delay in deliveries, but we understand something of the numerous handicaps caused by the weather, congestion of traffic, etc. "I have been wondering whether the men who are driving the machines—the splendid gangs of leading men, foremen, skilled metal workers, riveters, etc., understand it as well.

"Do they, the men who actually build the boats, understand how vitally important is speed of building? Do they understand that we will win or lose according to whether we beat the submarine or it beats us? That we must depend chiefly upon destroyers for this—to protect merchant vessels and attack the submarines? That a destroyer is worth nothing while in America? That she will be useless if she arrives here too late? That destroyers on this side now are worth their weight in gold?

"Do they understand that if every single man could speed up his own work, we could get our ships in service in very much less time, and thus hasten the end of the war? "This applies equally to the great force of men who are building the new merchant vessels. Their work is just as important in beating the enemy as that of the men in the trenches. The soldiers cannot win unless they are supplied with food and guns and ammunition, and this can be done only by ships.

"The point is that every man should feel that every blow of his own hammer is a blow at the enemy.

"I would like to hear every shipyard ringing with chanty songs to fit each kind of activity and I am sure your men have the talent to supply them.

"Such chanties would put 'pep' into every man's job—speed into his arms and legs and weight into his blows. I can fancy a gang of huskies driving rivets to some such tune as:

Here we come! Out to win!
Get your gun! Mr. Hun!
Hit 'em again!
Bang! Bang! Bang! Bang!

Cheer up, Polli! Cheer up, Tommy!
Here comes Sammy! On the run!

Uncle Samuels on the job.
He won't let 'em down that mob
Of Hind-dar-bur-gen Sauer-Krauts.
Bang! Bang! Bang! Bang!

Etc., etc., etc.

"You will, of course, understand that this is a suggestion merely, not a creation. If your people will rush the ships and destroyers, you may rely upon the allied navies and armies to do the rest."

WAR CHEST PLAN MEETS OPPOSITION

Red Cross War Council Says Individuality Is Lost in Pooling Subscriptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Opposition to the general war chest plan for meeting the requests for financial contributions to various war relief organizations has been voiced by many, even in the cities and towns where the plan was finally adopted, and one more to express objection to the method is the War Council of the American Red Cross. Harvey D. Gibson, general manager of the Red Cross, and a member of the War Council, told the New England conference Tuesday that the council opposes the idea of the universal war chest, and points out that in case of an immediate emergency the demands of the Red Cross upon the War Chest might be beyond its ability to fill, causing the Red Cross to go to the people a second time within the specified year.

He explained some of the reasons which have led to the adoption of this stand by the council, including the fact that several organizations doing work similar to the Red Cross have just finished their campaign for funds. The Red Cross, he continued, is to launch a drive for \$100,000,000 on May 20, when it is hoped to have many small subscribers rather than a few large. This individual method of subscription is more democratic than the war chest plan, it is pointed out.

UNITED STATES BASE IN AZORES

Guns Landed, With Portugal's Consent, to Begin Fortification of Station Where Airplanes Also Are Being Assembled

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the protection of the Atlantic trade routes to southern Europe, the United States, with the consent of Portugal, has established a naval base at Funchal, on the Azores Islands. Guns have been landed to begin fortification of the station, which, in addition to being used as a naval base for American submarines, destroyers and other small craft, also will serve as an important homing station for American airplanes, a number of which already have been assembled there.

Negotiations now are in progress between the State Department and the Portuguese Government to insure full cooperation between United States naval forces and the local authorities of Portugal on the island for the adequate defense of the station. This action will not only simplify the task of protecting the great trade routes to Southern Europe and the Mediterranean, but also afford protection to returning traffic to South American gulf ports in the United States.

Portugal was eager to enter into the arrangement so that her own lines of communication to her colonial possessions would be covered. The value of the new station as a base for the replenishment of supplies for American submarines, submarine chasers and destroyers on the voyage to Europe already has been demonstrated.

It is permissible to disclose these facts now because it is known to the Government that they are known in Germany.

The Azores, a constituent part of Portugal, lie in the Atlantic, about 750 miles west of Gibraltar and 1400 miles east of New York. Many of the islands are uninhabited, and since the German unrestricted submarine warfare began there have been reports that one of the islands has been used as a submarine base. Numbers of vessels have been sunk by submarines in the vicinity.

The chief ports on the islands are Horta, on Fayal Island, and Ponta da Gada on San Miguel Island. Ponta is frequently used by vessels running short of coal and supplies and is the stopping place of some vessels trading between the Mediterranean and the United States, as well as steamers trading between Europe and South American ports.

The Azores are the landing place of the only cable line which connected Germany directly with the United States before the war. Shortly after hostilities began, this cable was cut, presumably in the English Channel, through which it runs, thereby stopping messages between New York and Enderby, Germany. There are four wireless stations on the islands.

BESSARABIA AND RUMANIA

BASEL, Switzerland (Thursday)—The Bessarabian Diet, according to a telegram from Bucharest, has decided in favor of the union of Bessarabia with Rumania.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—An official Berlin dispatch reports that the vote in favor of the union of Bessarabia with Rumania was 86 to 5.

PRESIDENT SIGNS WEBB BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Webb Export Bill, permitting American exporters to cooperate in export trade, was signed today by President Wilson.

NEWFOUNDLAND TO RAISE MORE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—The colonial legislature will be convoked in a special session on April 23 to enact measures for raising more men for the colony's naval and military forces, in accordance with a resolution adopted at a special meeting of the cabinet last night. The possibility of introducing some form of selective service has been under discussion here, for some time. It was proposed also further to extend the life of the present parliament, which last year was extended for 12 months.

PROPOSED PEACE TERMS FOR FINLAND

Commissioners Recommend That M. Seyns' Assembly Decide Laws of New Republic—Fortifications to Be Dismantled

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The Finnish National Commissioners have proposed the following Finnish peace terms: M. Seyns' assembly, elected in 1917, to decide the laws of the new Finnish republic and elect a Government for three years with M. Seyns as president, who will introduce useful social and agrarian reforms. No regular army but 3000 militia men for frontier defense will be provided and all former fortifications are to be dismantled.

Germans Aid White Guards Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—General Mannerheim, the Finnish White Guards commander, in an order of the day, states that German detachments at the request of the Finnish Government, have come to his aid in driving out the Bolsheviks, which will strengthen Finland's confidence in the Kaiser and the German people. The order expresses the hope that the Finnish troops may become imbued with iron discipline, which has created Germany's greatness, and that Finland will appreciate Germany's great sacrifice in sending troops at this juncture, when every man is needed for his own country's war.

Supplies From Ukraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—An Amsterdam Reuter message states that Ukraine has agreed with the German and Austro-Hungarian delegates to supply 60,000,000 pounds of bread, fodder, pear and oleseeds, the deliveries to be 9,000,000 pounds during April, 15,000,000 during May, 20,000,000 in June, and 19,000,000 in July. The present maximum prices of six rubles for wheat and five rubles for rye will not be raised, and grain deliveries have already begun.

What Russia Loses

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday) (By the Associated Press)—Under the terms of the peace treaty with Germany, the Commissioner of Commerce announces, Russia has lost 780,000 square kilometers of territory with (Continued on page two, column four)

MAN-POWER BILL'S SECOND READING IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speech by John Dillon, Opposing Measure, Main Feature of the Debate—Mr. Bonar Law Defends Government's Proposals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Marked opposition developed yesterday in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Man-Power Bill, and if there is no political crisis at the moment there are possibilities of one almost immediately. Sir Auckland Geddes, who spoke at the close of the debate, was subjected to such a fire of interruptions that it was only with the utmost difficulty that he secured a hearing. From the standpoint of what the Prime Minister calls political strategy it is again, as frequently before, Mr. Asquith's move.

Yesterday, Mr. Asquith, as on Tuesday, exercised a moderate influence on the more turbulent elements which would obviously have readily followed his leadership against the Government, but he also indorsed some of the powerful criticisms by Sir Donald MacLean and advised the Government against the extension of conscription to Ireland.

The former Prime Minister's speech was not controversial or partisan, but was exceptionally vigorous and the close of his speech was marked by vigorous applause from all parts of the house.

Mr. Bonar Law then delivered a most masterly speech, without notes, carefully reasoned out, moderate in tone, but entirely unyielding. Mr. Asquith had favored a lower age limit than 50 and the omission of the provision for calling up men to 56; Mr. Bonar Law was firm against the proposal. Mr. Asquith favored the exclusion of Ireland; Mr. Bonar Law was absolutely unyielding as to that.

Mr. Bonar Law made it quite clear that the Government would stand or fall on this proposal at any rate and probably on most of the others, and practically invited the Opposition to turn them out on the second reading if they desired to do so, without waiting for the committee stage.

Concluding the debate for the Government, Sir Auckland Geddes was refused a hearing for some time by the Nationalists, who called for Mr. Duke, but was allowed to speak after Mr. Bonar Law had promised that Mr. Duke would speak on the Irish clause. Despite the continual interruptions, Sir Auckland Geddes spoke with great courage and determination, making an appeal incidentally to wounded soldiers who had recovered and are now in civil life to enter the army again and declaring that there was no alternative to the bill. Eventually the bill was read a second time by 333 votes to 100 and the serious stage of the bill is now at hand.

Even on the second reading, however, the Nationalists challenged one division after another, even to the motion that the bill be submitted to a committee of the whole House.

The general run of the debate indicated that the House will certainly modify clause 4 which gives dictatorial powers to Sir Auckland Geddes, as National Service Minister, including powers to sweep away at his discretion all "safeguards" included in the Military Service Acts, to vary the composition and powers of tribunals or to set up other authorities, to vary or sweep away the terms on which applications for exemption can be made or granted.

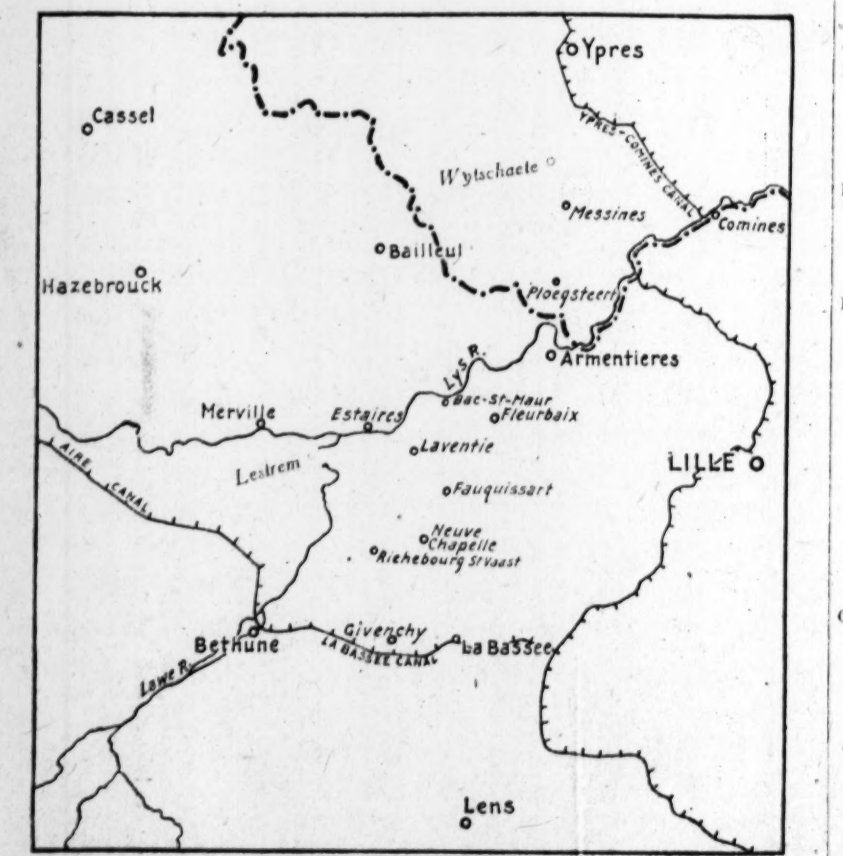
On age limits and the Irish question the Government have apparently decided upon an unyielding attitude, and there is obviously widespread anxiety reflected in the lobbies and press as to what may happen.

Captain Redmond said that in 1914 Ireland was ablaze with war enthusiasm, but had undergone a change of sentiment, owing to the way in which it had been treated by British ministers. The present Government's action would turn Irish feeling into open hostility to the war. It would produce a revolution. If the Government would only trust Ireland the trust would not be betrayed.

The speech by John Dillon, the Nationalist Leader, was the main feature of the debate. Mr. Dillon began by arguing that the result of the measure could not possibly redress the misfortunes in France during the past few weeks and taking more men from business would lower the power of the country to help to pay for the war, while the real trouble at the front was not lack of men. The bill, therefore, he deduced, was a delusion and sham, aimed at diverting public inquiry from the true causes of failure on the western front.

The proposal to extend conscription to Ireland at this juncture was to destroy all hope of an Irish settlement during the war, to open up another war front in Ireland all the more formidable because it would be a moral front with Great Britain on the wrong side and a front which would spread to America, Australia and other parts of the world. For the rest of the war the Government would have to hold Ireland under strict military law, with ever-increasing bitterness. If the Government took a plebiscite on the question it would go against them even in Belfast.

In committee the Nationalists would propose county option and if they got it he did not know but that he would



Where German offensive is in progress North of Arras the Germans entered Messines but were driven out by a British counter-attack, while to the south of Arras they were forced out of Lestrem, and compelled to fall back across the River Lawe

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very quiet and not oppose the bill any more. He placed no hopes whatever on getting any Home Rule Bill accepted by Ireland.

In moving the second reading, Sir George Cave met Mr. Dillon's first point by remarking that the Government were looking to the men, it would give them not immediately, but months hence. The Government's information showed that there would be a valuable yield of men from the older classes, and he emphasized the fact that the latter were not necessarily for home defense, but for use wherever they could be of best service.

The Government were advised that there would be a good yield in Ireland and if they get 10 divisions or even five it would be worth while. If resistance was offered it would be overcome, and the Government did not anticipate that they would need to increase the military forces now in Ireland.

Sir George argued at some length the question of whether conscription should have been made contingent on home rule. The Government could not ask the House to conscript Ireland, unless there was an urgent need for men and it would be absurd if they took that position and then postponed conscription until the passage of a controversial measure through the House. Although, however, these matters were independent of one another, there was a connection. The best way for Ireland to get a measure of self-government was to join with England and Scotland in fighting the common enemy. To refuse help would be to create a feeling that they would bitterly regret in the coming years.

Sir Charles Hobhouse moved that, while recognizing the gravity of the situation, the House was of the opinion that the measure proposed would diminish the nation's naval and economic power, without adding commensurate military strength.

Sir Donald MacLean urged that the age limit should be 48, maintaining that anything beyond this would simply smash business, ruin thousands and burden the army unnecessarily.

Versailles Representative

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Major-General Sackville-West has been appointed acting British military representative at the Supreme War Council at Versailles. It was announced today in the House of Commons by Mr. Bonar Law, the government spokesman in the lower house.

America and Troops Landing

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Government has no reason to suppose the American Government does not approve of the landing of their Japanese forces at Vladivostok, Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons today in replying to a question.

REPORTED AUSTRIAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Negotiations regarding the possibility of peace between the United States and Austria-Hungary have been carried on by Professor Anderson of Washington and Count Stephen Tisza and Count Julius Andrássy, former Hungarian Premier, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt, as quoted in a message from Copenhagen.

The dispatch also says the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office admits various attempts have been made to obtain a general peace, and that Emperor Karl has had negotiations with several persons who have international connections.

The Austrian embassy in Berlin officially denies the French statement attributed to Emperor Karl, but does not insist that there was never any talk of an acknowledgment by the Emperor of the justice of the Alsace-Lorraine demands.

GREAT BRITAIN'S CALL FOR FRESH RECRUITS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Addressing the Associated Chambers of Commerce on Wednesday, Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, said that they knew now that the blows they had had in recent battles were only the first of a long series. Already this year Great Britain had raised large numbers of men.

"We ran into six figures of new recruits this year, a long time ago," he said, adding that the real crisis of the war is drawing nearer and nearer. Explaining the Government's demands in relation to industry, the Minister stated that in the approaching crisis the last man was going to count.

RIOT AT JUGO-SLAV MEETING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Frankfurter Zeitung learns that desperate fighting occurred between the Slovanes and the Germans at a Jugo-Slav open air meeting organized by Mr. Korosec at St. Johann on Sunday. Russian prisoners of war participated against the Germans, and the police had to break up the meeting.

FLAG PRESENTED TO LONDON

LONDON, England (Thursday)—On behalf of the British Army, the Earl of Derby, Minister of War, has presented to the city of London a Union Jack to be displayed alongside the American flag which Ambassador Page handed to the Lord Mayor on Saturday on behalf of the American officers in England.

SUPERINTENDENT APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, D.C.—J. R. O'Leary of New York has been appointed superintendent of the employment district including New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, with headquarters in New York City.

NEW BLOW FAILS TO BREAK ALLIED LINE

(Continued from page one)

Army from the French, and to crush it completely, they were now hammering at the British wherever they saw a good chance, with the object of exhausting them completely if they could.

The general situation on the main battlefield was that north of the Somme the Germans were hitting against the stone wall of the third army, while south of the Somme they were blocked by French reinforcements, and it was this position which led to a change of scene on Tuesday and Wednesday. The attacks to which General Maurice referred included an attack which took place on Tuesday between Armentieres and Bethune, and an attack on Wednesday morning from east of Armentieres up to Messines.

Up to midday on Wednesday in this latter attack the Germans, General Maurice said, had entered the British first line trenches between the rivers Lys and Douve, and had captured Ploegsteert wood. The enemy extended his attack up to the Messines front, but was repulsed and got no gain on high ground.

The Tuesday attack between Bethune and Armentieres, in which the Germans penetrated to depths of 5500 yards on a 1500 to 1600 yard front, resulted no doubt, General Maurice said, in the capture of much of the artillery of the Portuguese division, which held that front with a British division on either flank. The Germans attacked in considerable strength in misty weather which made air observation impossible. They probably used about eight German divisions, five having already been identified. The ground gained by the Germans was of an alluvial character, seamed by dikes and ditches and containing no feature of any tactical advantage, but the attack created an awkward salient, from which the enemy could attack either Armentieres in the north or Bethune in the south.

Enemy gains on Wednesday north of Armentieres made a very nasty salient of Armentieres itself. The latter, having been immediately behind the battle line for nearly four years, was but a heap of ruins and its communications laid nowhere, so that it would be no great loss if it had to be given up, although that was in no way certain.

British Advance in Palestine

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The text of the official statement issued today on operations in Palestine, reads: "Early on the morning of April 9 our troops on the Tul Karam-Ramleh railway advanced their lines to a depth of one and a half miles on a frontage of five miles. We captured the villages of El Kefr and Rafat, despite stubborn resistance by the enemy, whose counter-attacks were broken up by our artillery and machine gun fire. Among the prisoners taken were a few Germans."

East African Operations

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Allied troops are advancing on the remnants of the German forces which escaped from German East Africa to Portuguese East Africa. The following official account of these operations was given here today: "In Portuguese Nyasaland, despite the difficulties caused by heavy rains and flooded rivers, our columns from the coast and from Lake Nyasa are approaching Medo and Msalu respectively, and their advanced troops are in contact with those of the main enemy forces concentrated in these localities."

Americans in British Zone

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—American reinforcements, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns, have appeared in the British zone.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

The German official report, made public on Wednesday, reads: "Between Armentieres and La Bassée Canal, after strong preparation by our artillery and mine throwers, we attacked the English and Portuguese positions. We took the first enemy lines and captured about 6000 prisoners and 100 guns."

"North of Armentieres we penetrated the English lines on both sides of Waasten-Warneton.

"On the battlefield on both sides of the Somme, violent artillery duels and successful infantry engagements developed."

"On the southern bank of the Oise we also threw back the enemy across the Oise Canal between Folembray and Brancourt."

"Eastern theater: In Finland our troops which landed at Hangö after a short battle with armed bands, have occupied the railway station at Karis. In Ukraine, Kharkov was taken on April 8 after engagements."

HAVRE, France (Wednesday)—A Belgian official statement issued last night reads:

"During the nights of April 8-9 and 9-10 our patrols made several raids into enemy advance works, especially near Lombaertzyde, St. Georges, Dixmude and Zeveote. After the fights several prisoners were brought back to our line. Similar enemy attempts against certain advance posts in the region of Merckem and west of Houthulst forest were without result. Along the coast the two artilleries have been very active, employing a large number of gas shells."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Today's official statement follows:

"The battle is continuing on the whole front from La Bassée Canal to the Ypres-Comines Canal.

"Severe fighting has taken place in the neighborhood of the Lawe and Lys canals, from about Lestrem to Ar-

mentieres. Our troops have been withdrawn from Armentieres, which is full of gas."

"North of Armentieres there is little change in the situation. Heavy fighting was continuing at a late hour last night in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert, Messines and Wytschaete."

"On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report."

The War Office issued a statement on Wednesday night, which reads as follows:

"Following upon the bombardment already reported, the enemy this morning launched a fresh attack in strength against our positions between the Lys River and Armentieres and the Ypres-Comines Canal. Heavy fighting has been taking place in this sector throughout the day, as well as on the whole front of yesterday's attack, north of La Bassée Canal."

"North of Armentieres the weight of the enemy's assaults pressed our troops back to the line Wytschaete-Messines ridge and Ploegsteert."

"Bodies of German infantry who had forced their way into Messines were driven out this morning by a counter-attack."

"South of Armentieres the enemy succeeded, after a prolonged struggle, in establishing himself on the left bank of the Lys at certain points east of Estaires and in the neighborhood of Jac St. Maur."

"This morning the enemy also crossed the Awe River at Lestrem, was counter-attacked by our troops and driven out of the village and back across the river."

"Between Estaires and Givenchy our positions have been maintained. On other parts of the British front the day again passed comparatively quietly."

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Today's official statement follows: "French artillery activity developed in the course of the night along the front between Montdidier and Noyon. A German detachment was caught under the French fire in the region of Orville-Sorel and dispersed before it was able to approach our lines."

"Northwest and east of Rheims the French made successful raids, bringing back a dozen prisoners and one machine gun."

"In the Champagne the Germans attacked advanced French posts east of Souaun. They were repulsed after a spirited engagement. Another effort in a prominent forest was broken up by the French fire. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

"On April 10 two German airplanes were brought down by the fire of French machine guns."

The French War Office on Wednesday night issued the following statement:

"On the front north of Montdidier and in the region of the Oise Canal artillery fighting was maintained with considerable violence; there was no infantry action."

"We took about 30 prisoners in the course of engagements last night. The day was relatively calm on the rest of the front."

"It is confirmed that five additional airplanes have been brought down."

"Eastern theater, April 9: Patrol encounters took place near Smetra-Viaand on the Struma. There were artillery actions in the Vardar Valley and the Monastir sector. British aviators bombed enemy encampments south of Demir-Hissar."

An earlier report said:

"The night was marked by a series of local actions begun by the Germans at several points on the front."

"In the region of Hangard-en-Santerre the Germans yesterday evening delivered an attack which was preceded by strong artillery preparation."

"A violent fight took place for possession of the village, which several times changed hands. About 3 o'clock in the morning the counter-attack launched by French troops brought the village and cemetery into our possession."

"At the same time a German attack which was intended to drive the French out of the wood west of Castel suffered a severe check."

"West of Noyon the Germans were no more fortunate."

"In the region of Suzoy French troops smashed the German efforts which increased the number of his losses without giving him any gain."

"Northeast of Mont Renaud, French reconnoitering parties took some prisoners and captured two machine guns."

"On the left bank of the River Oise and in the region of the canal there was intermittent artillery fighting."

"Northwest of Rheims the French succeeded in penetrating the enemy lines and in bringing back some prisoners."

"There was great activity of both artilleries on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Apremont and in the Woivre in the region of Flirey."

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—"Slight artillery and patrol activity is reported along the whole front," says today's official statement. "Our batteries engaged enemy troops at the outlet of the Lorrenzo Valley and in the region of the Gareda Valley. Hostile columns in movement northeast of Cavazuccherina also were shelled effectively. In the Asiago Basin we took a few prisoners."

The official statement issued from the Italian War Office on Wednesday reads:

"Both artilleries were active throughout Wednesday between the Astico and the Brenta. Our batteries carried out concentrations of fire in the Giudicaria Valley and in the region northwest of Monte Grappa."

"At Asiago enemy patrols, faced by patrols of the Allies, were turned back, abandoning several prisoners. Other enemy patrols were subjected to our musketry fire in the Val Lagarina and the Arsa Valley. On the coastal zone there were several live fusillades and a short bombing engagement at Lavarini di Piave. At Capo Sile one of our assaulting patrols annihilated a small enemy advanced post and returned with several prisoners."

REPATRIATION PLAN BEGINS TO OPERATE

Australian Commonwealth's Scheme for Dealing With Returned Soldiers and Sailors Offers Help to All Britons

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Thursday)—The new Commonwealth Repatriation Scheme commenced to operate on Monday last. The regulations are designed to meet the case of every man seeking help with a view to reestablishing him as a self-supporting member of the community.

The federal government scheme for dealing with repatriated soldiers and sailors would appear to be very thorough; it may be said to have a three-fold object:

First: To make provision for the wives and dependents of fallen Australian soldiers or sailors. To provide for the pensioning of Australian soldiers and sailors who have been incapacitated, and for the settlement in suitable occupations of those who are capable of work.

Second: To provide for the repatriation and resettlement either upon the land or in other ways, of all returned Australian soldiers and sailors who have served in the war.

Third: It is proposed to finance and take over the management of the land to direct and administer a scheme of land settlement not only for repatriated Australians, but also for properly discharged and approved soldiers and sailors of the British Army and Navy, who have served in the present war, and who may wish to make their future home in the Commonwealth.

The vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, in dealing with the subject recently, said that Australia had made it clear that as far as was humanly possible every Australian soldier should be given an opportunity to start fresh in life, and the future prospects of those who had fought for their country were not to be blighted by unemployment and a discharge of their self-imposed duty. The national Government was determined to redeem that undertaking.

The task was one of unquestioning magnitude. It was a tremendous work to take 300,000 men from the civil life of a young nation like Australia, and fit them as units of an army. It would be no less difficult to replace those 300,000 in civil life. The repatriation fund must be regarded as a government one to be supplemented by private donations. The first essential of a satisfactory scheme was that the Government, whilst welcoming any voluntary assistance, would accept full responsibility for the care of its returned soldiers and sailors. This was the basis of the Australian national Government's proposals.

PROPOSED PEACE TERMS FOR FINLAND

(Continued from page one)

56,000,000 inhabitants, or 32 per cent of the entire population of the country. The announcement says Russia has also sustained the following losses: One-third of her total mileage of railways amounting to 21,530 kilometers.

Seventy-three per cent of the total iron production.

Eighty-nine per cent of the total coal production.

Two hundred and sixty-eight sugar refineries, 918 textile factories, 244 chemical factories, 615 paper mills, 1073 machine and several hundred other factories.

The territories which now become German formerly brought in annual revenue amounting to 845,238 rubles, and had 1800 savings banks.

Reasons for Marine Landing

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The foreign consuls in Vladivostok officially have informed the president of the local Zemstvo that the landing of allied marines there was due to the fact that the forces will be withdrawn as soon as the consuls consider that order has been restored, according to a telegram forwarded here.

War Operations in Finland

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—German troops numbering 15,000 are now operating along the southern coast of Finland, where they already have had several small battles with the Finnish rebels, according to information received by the Swedish government.

Russia and China

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Russian Foreign Minister, Mr. Tchitcherin, has informed the Chinese Government that the Russian Soviet Government will regard relations between the Chinese authorities and former Russian diplomatists as interference in Russian internal affairs and as assistance to the enemies of the Council of Peoples' Commissioners.

MINNETONKA SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOAT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The British steamship Minnetonka, 13,528 tons gross register, formerly in the New York-London passenger trade for the Atlantic Transport Line, was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean during February, the Maritime Register reports today.

Officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company, owner of the vessel, said the Minnetonka had been engaged in British Admiralty service,

and no official information of her loss had been received here.

She was launched in 1902 and was one of four passenger ships of the line aggregating 55,099 gross tons, all of which have been sunk since the war began. The three others were the Minneapolis, sunk March 22, 1916, the Minnehaha, sunk Sept. 7, 1917, and the Minnewaska, sunk Nov. 29, 1917.

POLISH QUESTION IN PRUSSIAN DIET

Any Settlement, It Is Declared, Must Provide for "Strengthening of German Element"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Prussian Upper House discussed on Tuesday a resolution by the Colonization Committee, urging the enforcement of the law concerning expropriation and German colonization in Prussia's Polish province and full consideration for Prussia's military security in determining the future frontiers of Poland. Herr Koes argued that the Poles had been antagonistic to Germany throughout the war, and said: "We must cease to consider ourselves bound by a long antiquated Reichstag resolution. Hence he demanded a large-scale indemnity and frontier rectifications favoring Germany and, primarily, Prussia. Germany would prove equal to dealing with the additional millions of Poles."

Herr von Kleist agreed regarding the indemnity and said many who previously advocated a renunciation peace, now thought otherwise. The Prussian Minister of Agriculture agreed that the determination of the eastern frontier was of prime interest to Prussia, and military requirements should be adequately considered, and added that, without discussing the indemnity question, they must demand that peace agreements be settled between the governments themselves without interference from one, not even from Parliament. Any formula for practical Polish policy must provide for further strengthening of the German element, but, he said, the Polish wishes must also be cautiously met as far as possible, and the abolition of the expropriation paragraph was necessary, as its effect could only be provocative.

NIJEUW AMSTERDAM OFF HOOK OF HOLLAND

ROTTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Holland American Line steamer Nieuw Amsterdam from New York has arrived off the Hook of Holland.

The Nieuw Amsterdam sailed from New York on March 28 with more than 2000 passengers on board, including Chevalier W. L. F. C. Van Rappard, formerly Dutch minister at Washington and many masters and members of the crews of Dutch steamships taken over by the United States. Her clearance was the result of an agreement made with the Dutch Government some time previously and it was understood that the German Admiralty had granted her a safe conduct through the submarine zone.

TREADWAY IMPUGNS CREEL STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In the House today, Representative Treadway of Massachusetts, a Republican, challenged a denial by George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, that "tons" of committee literature had been sent to soldiers in France.

"I impugn Mr. Creel's statement, challenge him to prove it and move to strike it from the report," declared Mr. Treadway. "I didn't make any baseless statement. I can produce evidence that tons of the Creel literature have been sent to France, whether by Mr. Creel, I don't know, but it's true. A boy in the trenches wrote to me that Hurley could get more tonnage if less of Secretary McAdoo's speeches were sent over."

"How can one soldier know of tons of matter being sent?" interrupted Representative Barnhart, Democrat of Indiana.

"I can't give to the House confidential information I have, but I stand back of my statement," answered Mr. Treadway.

GERMAN COMMENT POSTPONED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Frankfurter Zeitung's first brief comment on the Clemenceau disclosure concerning Emperor Karl's recognition of France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine was that the statement was incredible that comment must be postponed until the issue of a reply from Vienna.

GERMAN SPIES SAID TO BE USING CUBA AS CLEARING HOUSE

Germany at all costs. Dr. Sperry quoted very freely from the book referred to above as really an utterance of the German Government, "German-America Mobilized," by Karl Junger.

Here and there in this volume glowing tribute is paid the German-American societies and citizens of German birth who in the United States have espoused the cause of the fatherland and upheld Germany against "nationalistic encroachments." It appears to be the case that in Germany the various German-American societies, and especially the National German-American Alliance, were regarded as vital factors in the scheme for world conquest.

Dr. Sperry pointed out that "consciousness of unity and a resolve to stand together in public life" were created artificially and fostered in every possible way. The Society of German-American Teachers made periodical visits to Germany and received high favors even from members of the German military caste. Largely as the result of the efforts of this society the number of pupils taking German increased 51 per cent in the 10 years from 1905 to 1915, while in the same period the number of pupils attending school increased only 7 per cent.

The "separatist" movement in the United States was fostered and promoted by the German-American churches, German social clubs of all sorts, the German press with 100 dailies and by the National German-American alliance.

It will be remembered that the Rev. Mr. von Bosse testified that by unity and Germanism the German-American Alliance meant nothing more harmful than the preservation of the good qualities in German social life—for instance, the traits of the German household, the love of music and such social customs as drinking in family groups in the beer shops. "This statement of their aims," said a member of the sub-committee on Wednesday, "was certainly not the interpretation put on their activities in Berlin, where the construction was political and militaristic, and where unity of action was conceived, not in the terms of the German household, but in terms of an invasion of Canada, civil war in the United States, and propaganda in Mexico and in Japan."

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted to favor, 11.

Number that have voted against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 37.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

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(Continued from page one)

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BRITISH NOTICE AS TO DUTCH CARGOES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday)—The British legation has notified the Netherlands Oversea Trust that Dutch cargoes taken over in British ports, with the exception of coal and pitch, have not been requisitioned. Where it has been found impracticable to unload and store the cargoes, fresh cargoes of equal quantity will be supplied as soon as delivery can be taken. Arrangements have been made for unloading and storing general cargoes, pending their owners' ability to receive them.

ALIEN'S RIGHT TO SUE UPHELD

Service of the United Press Association.

M. CLEMENCEAU AND THE SOCIALISTS

In a Characteristic Speech in the Chamber the French Premier Declares His Determination to Have but One Purpose

[A previous article on this subject appeared in the issue of The Christian Science Monitor of April 10.]

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Replying to M. Renaudel's attack in the Chamber recently, M. Clemenceau immediately rose and with a quick step mounted the tribune. It was seen at once that he was in his best fighting mood. He turned round and directed himself with bitter irony against the Socialists. Some likened his short, sharp, cutting sentences to those of Tacitus when he was casting anathema upon the barbarians. Sometimes he crossed his arms in a characteristic attitude, sometimes he leaned upon the ledge of the tribune and looked fiercely at the Extreme Left group. For three years, he said, they had been inclined to take great liberties. For a moment the Socialists were disposed to interrupt. Turning on them with full force instantly, he exclaimed: "Campaigns are made against you, eh? And you are surprised? They have been made for 50 years against me, and who has heard me complain? It became a question of answering them, disdaining them or not reading them, and the last is the best remedy."

The Chamber generally began to laugh, but the Socialists frowned with hostility. "But," continued the Premier, "when you ask me to stop the campaign—'Immediately MM. Albert Thomas and Renaudel have said: 'No, no!' 'Well, then,' said the Premier, 'there is nothing in what you say. I will not stop such campaigns, and if you want a Government that will do so you must choose some other than mine. I say that Republicans should not fear the liberty of the press.'"

And then the Premier passed on to a larger theme. Future historians, he said, would deplore the circumstance that matters of this kind were occupying the attention of the Chamber at a period of national crisis. The first point he insisted upon was liberty, of which he had already spoken. The second was that at that time when France was at war, they must carry on the war, they must think of the war only, all their thoughts must be turned toward war, and everything must be sacrificed to insure the triumph of France. It was their duty now to carry on the war not by safeguarding a liberty, but by safeguarding all liberties, and he appealed then to his Socialist opponents to afford him their assistance. At this there were interruptions from the benches of the Left, various Socialist deputies declaring they had not the same aim as M. Clemenceau. At once he turned on them bitterly. "Then," said he, "you yourselves have said it. You have not the same aim as I have! I should have preferred not to think that!"

Crossing his arms again and speaking in an easy conversational tone, continually ironical, he said that before he formed his ministry, before they knew his program, M. Renaudel and his friends decided that he was a danger to the working classes and to the cause of national defense. "The working classes are not your property," he exclaimed, at which a Socialist deputy hurried back at him with "They have been your victims!" Ignoring this interruption, the Premier went on. "The hands of MM. Renaudel and Thomas are not more horny than mine. I am sorry for them, but they are bourgeois like me, no, messieurs, I am not a danger to the national defense, because I have no other desire than to deliver my country from the state in which it finds itself."

The Socialists were now interrupting loudly, and the Premier raised his voice to a high pitch, exclaiming that he entered the Government with but a single thought, which was to sustain the moral of the country. He went on: "We are all Socialists. You must justify the anathema laid down by the Government. My country's danger renders me calm and prudent. My maxim is that he will be victor who can believe in his victory for a quarter of an hour longer than any other, and it will be he who will survive during the last quarter. We are the inheritors of an old history which shall endure. Our men have fallen by millions, fathers have given their sons, the unhappy inhabitants of the invaded regions have been subjected to tortures such as cannot be matched in history. Lieutenant Staros (one of the aviator prisoners, just escaped from Germany) told me yesterday that our men, prisoners in Germany, would starve if it were not for their parcels from home. Such is the situation of those we love, to whom we give our thoughts, toward whom we extend our arms. It is the worst possible, and you come to speak to me of persons! I know nothing of them! I will know nothing!" The Socialists were again shouting their interruptions, and swinging round upon them once more, M. Clemenceau exclaimed: "I have done nothing against you; I will do nothing! But your methods are not my methods."

Then, moderating his tone, he added half caustically, half seriously, "The truth is you do not find anything in this Government to bite at; but nevertheless you open wide your mouths and have to shut them empty again! It is said that peace as soon as possible is necessary to us. Peace, I wish for it. It would be criminal to have any other thought. But it is not by beating about peace that one can silence Prussian militarism. My formula is

the same everywhere. Home policy? I make war. Foreign policy? I make war. Russia falls us? I continue to make war. Unhappy Rumania is obliged to capitulate? I continue the war. And I will continue it to the last quarter of an hour, because that quarter will be ours."

The Chamber burst into a frenzy of approving cheers, and even many deputies on the Extreme Left jumped up and shouted "Everybody thinks it, desires it; we all agree!" But M. Clemenceau answered, "Pardon me! I have read a dialogue in which M. Renaudel and M. Longuet were not in agreement on the subject of peace." At this M. Longuet called out: "Nobody is for peace at any price." The Premier rejoined: "Since you compel me, I am going to put a question to you. With what did you occupy yourselves at the national congress? To know if tomorrow you should vote the war credits? I say that the responsibility of each of you is this: each should vote as if it depended on him to make the majority."

And then in closing he said, "When you speak to us again of the objects of war ask the Germans what are theirs. They have no need to indicate them. The facts speak loudly enough. There are Poland, Livonia, the Ukraine, under the heel of the conqueror, and when we listen for a cry of patriotism from Russia, a rising to resist the invader, there is silence. Our task is not less difficult than that of our soldiers. Nothing will stop us; nothing will make us bend. Here is a pretty question for an order of the day. Let those who have the intention to refuse the war credits vote against me." There was another big burst of cheering when M. Clemenceau left the tribune.

M. Renaudel had evidently been keenly sensible to the Premier's irony. "Why," he asked, "resume these sour polemics of discord? We have the same object as you, but we do not believe that the method you employ is the best, neither do we believe that the common action of the Allies has been pursued with sufficient activity. You will only realize the military point of view after having realized the diplomatic point of view. I warn the Republicans to beware of a policy that consists in isolating more and more the Socialists in the Republic. Perhaps it will be the Republicans who will one day complain of the results." After this the Chamber voted confidence in the Government upon a general and a special resolution, the first by 401 votes to 120, and the second by 400 votes to 75, these being the biggest majorities that the Ministry has achieved since its establishment. M. Albert Thomas and M. Marcel Sembat immediately claimed an interpellation on the general policy of the Government. Indefatigable, the president of the Council said that he was always at the disposal of the Chamber. But the Chamber was having no such interpellation, and rejected the proposal. The victory, complete, was with M. Clemenceau.

Commenting on the speech Le Temps said: "M. Clemenceau will not be reproached for seeking oratorical successes. Provoked several times by the extreme Socialists, he remained in his seat attentive and silent. Public opinion knew that by this he wished to set a good example and to renounce for more serious objects the triumphs of vanity. One hardly understands how the opposition, persisting with its practices, could have forgotten that M. Clemenceau had a beak and claws. . . . In France there is only a single spirit, a single hope, a single thought. It will be so in Parliament. Is, then, the effort that we ask of the still refractory groups so great?"

SPINNING INDUSTRY OF NORTHERN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The return of M. Eugène Motte, formerly deputy and Mayor of Roubaix, to Paris, after a long captivity in Germany has been made the occasion by the Journal for a description of the ruin which has come upon the spinning industries of Northern France. M. Motte, who has left some of his family behind him in Germany, showed a cautious reserve as to his experiences at the hands of the Germans, but some of those who accompanied him were less guarded and it is from their utterances that the Journal has derived its information. At the beginning of the war, when the invasion of Roubaix took place, M. Motte was managing one of the largest businesses in existence concerned in the spinning of wool and cotton. The Germans, by way of what they described as "requisitions," took possession of immense quantities of wool, and removed all the spindles and fine parts of the looms from the factory. All the heavy parts of the machinery being destroyed, in order that it might be used in the manufacture of war matériel. A number of looms had been imported from Germany and the two Germans who were adjusting them, and who had been employed for several months, left two days before war broke out. They came back again to take down the looms which had never been used, although paid for, and to take them back to Germany.

As, however, the firmness shown by M. Motte proved embarrassing to the Kommandatur in its "requisitions," the former Mayor of Roubaix was requested to retire to a property which he possessed in Belgium, and a little later he was taken prisoner to Germany, leaving his wife and some of his children in Belgium, where they are still constrained to remain by the enemy. Nothing but the walls remain of all the factories in the region of Roubaix, and it would require more than 18 months to get them into working order again. In those regions conditions are even harder than in Belgium, and yet, in spite of all their sufferings, the confidence of the inhabitants of Roubaix is said to be unshakable.

QUESTION OF PRISON REFORM IN IRELAND

Meeting Organized by Irish Women's Reform League Held in Mansion House, Dublin, to Consider Matter

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Ireland

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Irish Women's Reform League, with the co-operation of other societies, held a meeting on prison reform recently in the Mansion House, Dublin. Mrs. A. S. H. Richardson was in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Capt. Arthur St. John of the Penal Reform League, England, who said in part, that although efforts had been made and were being made in the United Kingdom to reform the penal system, there was still dominant the idea of suppressing evil, instead of the more constructive effort to encourage good. "Criminals in the main, Captain St. John said, 'are individuals below par from some cause or another—deficient in energy, self-respect, initiative, consideration for others. What does our prison system do to combat these evils? Self-respect is not encouraged by the continual state of humiliation considered to be a necessary part of prison life. Consideration for others is not expected or allowed. Inmates may not do a kind turn for anyone or speak a kind word. Initiative and love of work are entirely lacking in prison conditions of enforced labor and ordered tasks. Moral training is at a standstill in our penal system.' In contradistinction to all this, Captain St. John told of the wonderful work done in reformatories and prisons in the United States and also in Canada. He mentioned specially Mansfield Reformatory, Ohio, where the superintendent, Dr. Leonard, has instituted, with great success, many reforms; gangs of prisoners being sent out to work on the land with no further guard than their honor, having previously given their signatures to a form undertaking to return when work was over. Meals are taken in a dining hall where conversation is permitted; lectures are given, and as much as possible is done to encourage the men to live up to a higher standard. This system, where comparative freedom obtains, is found to give far better results than the older system of continual repression."

The sheriff in charge of the Weal prison, New England State, Captain St. John said, "allows prisoners to be employed in the neighborhood, the men working in ordinary clothes, and returning to prison at night unguarded. They are also allowed to go into the town entertainments, and it is found that they return satisfactorily. Further reforms have been started by Thomas Mott Osborne in the mutual Welfare League, Auburn Prison. In Canada, near Toronto, a detachment of the Central Prison of Ontario is doing fine work. That 200 prisoners work on the land with a guard of only three unarmed officers speaks well for the moral tone of this detachment. In connection with this prison, there are also 'Honor Camps' where bands of prisoners work for the Government on the roads and highways unguarded."

Captain St. John spoke very highly of the system in force in the George Junior Republic, founded by Mr. W. R. George in Dorset, England, where the inmates are almost entirely self-governed, and delinquents see the direct effect of their misbehavior on their companions. The Home Office acknowledges the value to the citizens of the training force in the George Republic. Turner's Court is yet another English reformatory where the spirit of helpfulness is more in evidence than that of condemnation. The warders, or "brothers," as they prefer to be called, work and eat with the inmates, doing all in their power to encourage the best elements in the men's characters.

Some of the first steps in prison-reform advocated by Captain St. John are the better treatment of prison officers, better pay, more leave and also more freedom with the prisoners. "Under the present system it is a breach of discipline," he said, "for warders to talk to prisoners, to advise or to help them in any way. Real reform can only come from a spirit of mutual help and understanding—not from judgment and repression."

"Fundamental injustices at the base of society," Captain St. John said in conclusion, "produce criminals, and until these are altered, and the social and political system revised, no real reform can be effected. Prison reform is but destroying the weed on the surface, while the root is left untouched."

SWITZERLAND'S PEAT DEPOSITS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Now that coal is becoming more and more scarce in Switzerland, the people are beginning to burn larger quantities of peat. Of peat there are limitless supplies in the country; in fact there is scarcely a canon which has not large areas of it. In peace times when coal was reasonably cheap and easy to get there was no necessity to think of burning peat, as the process of digging, and more especially of extracting the large quantities of water in it, made the price actually higher than that of coal.

Coal, however, has now reached such abnormal prices that public attention has been attracted again to peat. In view of the continuance of the war, and its unfavorable effects on the importation of coal from Germany, plans have already been made for putting peat on to the Swiss market in considerable quantities. Various companies have been formed to take out the peat, and special electrical processes will be employed for drying it

in the most economical and practical manner. When this has been done it is claimed that the standard of combustion of peat will be equal to 60 per cent of coal. Thanks to the abundant supplies of peat, in districts too where transportation facilities are good, the new fuel should do much to make up for the shortage of coal. It should be added that the federal authorities are taking a keen interest in the production of this new fuel and strict regulations will be introduced for the production and marketing of it in the best and most economical manner.

From the returns just published it appears that Germany sent Switzerland in February only 165,000 tons of coal, instead of the 200,000 tons provided for in the last commercial agreement between the two countries. This prescribed quantity is absolutely the minimum on which Switzerland can exist, and the deficiency in the imports causes the gravest inconvenience.

On March 1 the Swiss railway train service was reduced for the fourth time on account of the shortage of coal. Many motor trains were taken off, scarcely any fast trains are left, and traveling has become exceedingly tedious, and also uncomfortable on account of the crowded carriages. Already before the fourth reduction of train services had come into effect, the railway authorities were engaged in discussing a fifth reduction in the services which is likely to come within the next two months. There is talk of taking off all Sunday trains or perhaps leaving only one a day in each direction. The public are hoping that all the projected arrangements for the exploitation of the peat-fields will materialize, in which case many people in Switzerland will manage to keep much warmer than they have been in the winter which is just ending.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE BANK OF FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Many weeks have elapsed since it was determined in the Chamber to renew the privileges of the Bank of France. At that time a tendency toward keen criticism on the part of some elements, notably the Socialists, was observed, and in the meantime there has been a running fire of comment in the Socialist organs and elsewhere, the general effect of which is that the State should benefit more from its concessions. The whole question for final arrangement has been in the hands of the joint committees of the Budget and Commerce, and at the last meeting under the presidency of M. Raoul Peret, when they heard again the views and arguments of M. Kotz, the Finance Minister, their consideration of the bill approving the renewal of the agreement with the bank for a period of 25 years was concluded. The bill was approved unanimously after the Finance Minister had given an undertaking that he would see that the bank accepted the following additions to the agreement: First, the opening in the name of the bank of postal check accounts; second, payment to the State of the total of old-style notes withdrawn or to be withdrawn from circulation; and third, payment to the State of a supplementary interest on a part of the special reserve account. Another clause, according to which a deduction was to be made from the state profits when the dividend exceeded a certain figure, was rejected by the committee after they had heard the observations of the Finance Minister on this point.

Le Temps, in a few notes on this decision, says that it is trusted that the Chamber will not now tolerate any obstruction. It is natural that those who are opposed to "saine monnaie," for the protection of which the privilege of emission was established, should wish to present their reasons from the tribunal. There is nothing more natural, or even more desirable. The financial and economic education of the country must gain from a free exchange of views upon the nature of money, the laws of credit and so forth. Great misunderstandings are still in existence concerning these capital questions; brought out into the full light of parliamentary debate they may be dissipated. An indefinite adjournment of such discussion, which would favor those who cast the aspersions, would be inadmissible.

FLAX SHIPMENT PERMITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Flax Control Board, announced that an order has been made by the Army Council under the Defense of the Realm Regulations amending the Flax Yarns (Shipment from Ireland) Order, 1918, by providing that the permit of the Flax Control Board must be obtained for shipment of flax line or tow yarns both to and from Ireland. Applications for such permits should be made in the case of shipment from Ireland to the Irish Subcommittees, 31 Wellington Place, Belfast, and in the case of shipment to Ireland to the Scottish Subcommittees, 10 Victoria Chambers, Dundee.

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JUGO-SLAV DEPUTY ON CAUSE OF WAR

Dr. Vladimir Ravnihar Quotes Statement by Count Tisza Showing How Germany Planned the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne)—In December last the Jugo-Slav Deputy, Dr. Vladimir Ravnihar, delivered a noteworthy speech in the Vienna Reichsrat on the responsibility for the war.

Discussing the causes of the war, he said: "In order to arrive at a real peace we must eliminate all the causes that have brought about the outbreak of this war. For this we must study these causes closely and in detail. Secret documents ought to be published, but not in the way in which White and Red books are published, that is, with extracts artfully presented. The Minister for Foreign Affairs should be under no delusion. There is really nobody who puts faith in these official publications, which are not in the least in keeping with the facts. It is certainly not in these publications that the historian will seek his sources. History will know how to find the true causes of the war, and terrible will be the judgment she will pass upon those who have provoked it. We plain mortals do not know all the causes of the world conflagration. We must nevertheless focus attention upon a statement put forward recently in the German parliament. We must point out that the murder of the Archduke heir-apparent on June 28, in Sarajevo, cannot be counted among the causes of this war, but that, on the contrary, it must be considered a pretext which occurred at an opportune moment for certain circles. Count Tisza himself may serve as witness to establish the bona fides of my assertion; he is a man of whom it may be said with certainty that he directed the fate of the Monarchy at the moment of the outbreak of war. Toward the end of 1914, after the Austrian retreat from Serbia, Tisza in a conversation expressed himself practically as follows on the causes of the war:

"The murder of the heir-apparent, committed on June 28, 1914, is not the true cause of the war. The causes are altogether different. Germany was to be caught between the two claws of a pair of pliers by the fact that the French were to invade Alsace through the gap of Belfort, while, from the other side, the Cossacks were to appear before Berlin. For this plan, the help of other states had to be reckoned upon. French pamphlets have often and openly propagated this plan. The putting into execution of this scheme was fixed for the end of the summer, 1917, after the completion of the strategic railways in Russia, for which France had advanced immense sums. After the murder of the heir-apparent, there was no thought as yet in Austria that it was bound to lead to war. On July 20, 1914, President Poincaré paid his visit to Peterhof. The Tsar and Poincaré proclaimed in the usual speeches that the peace of Europe was completely assured. Nevertheless the purpose of this meeting was to rearrange the plan aforesaid in such a way as to attack (?) Germany in the autumn of 1914. The autumn was chosen because the concentration of troops is less noticeable then, as the calling-up of the new recruits attached to the old units can be explained as a requirement of the maneuvers. These plans drawn up by the Tsar and Poincaré, i. e., by the statesmen of France and Russia, were revealed to the German Government by a Russian 'Red.' (7)

"Germany then decided, in view of the fact that her mobilization would be more rapid, to anticipate the attack. The German Emperor knew that he would never again visit Austria-Hungary so easily for the war as at the very moment of the Sarajevo murder, and that, therefore, the moment had come for turning the Alliance to account. The Emperor of Germany then put himself in touch with Tisza, who, realizing the danger in the south to the Monarchy incidental to such a war, and seeing above all things the position of Hungary endangered, undertook to win over the sovereign to participation in the war. Tisza proposed three different ultimatums to the Emperor, the harshest of which contained that Article 5 which was to compel Serbia to reject the ultimatum, because of the invitation tendered to Serbia to declare in her official paper that the dynasty of the Karageorgievich was prepared to renounce the throne. The

Emperor ordered the dispatch of the ultimatum in the most appropriate form. And it was then, at the most critical moment, that the Serbian Government received from the Russian Government a long telegram of 2000 words which entailed the rejection of the ultimatum. The ultimatum had intentionally been given a harsh form, which was to entail a refusal, which was expected as a matter of course. In his conversation with the Emperor of Germany Tisza spoke of Rumania, but William reassured him on the subject of her attitude by pointing out that a Hohenzollern ruled there. In Austria a positive stroke against Serbia was not yet planned. The task of the Austro-Hungarian Army was precisely to hold back the Russians until the moment the Germans should have entered Paris, a coup which was reckoned upon with certainty. In view of the nature of the attack upon Belgium. The Battle of the Marne prevented the realization of this plan. "Thus spoke Tisza," continued Dr. Ravnihar. "I think that in him I have an authentic witness, seeing that we are all more or less convinced that in the trio (Sturgh-Berchold-Tisza) the last named was the moving spirit. It is a fact that, seven days before the ultimatum, it was being spoken of as a certainty in the lobbies of Budapest that Tisza was collaborating upon the drawing up of an ultimatum which would either morally compel Serbia or compel her to war. It is, therefore, thus that the war was provoked. Tisza doubtless imagined that the war would be something much simpler. Did he not say, in reply to an interpellation a few days after the outbreak of the war, that the war with Serbia might be compared to the arrival of a patrol among people fighting in a café and restoring order?"

Dr. Ravnihar then spoke of Rumania, which, he said, was compelled to enter the war because of the policy of Hungary, which was hostile to the Rumanians in Hungary, and he went on to declare, inter alia, that Austria's had internal policy constituted one of the causes of the war. "The ruling powers in the State," he said, "have never made a serious effort to deal with the disparities existing between the nationalities. On the contrary, they have profited by the differences between the nations as a very favorable basis for governing in a despotic fashion. Herein lies the source of all our internal and external troubles. Fifty years ago, a German poet, speaking of Austria, compared her to a galley with a crew of unhappy peoples on board, who will only be freed when the galley founders in an abyss. The attempt to rule by dualism—which has gone on for 50 years—has come to grief, and we have paid dearly for it with the world war. In the meantime, we do not see even one Austro-Hungarian statesman determined to strike out a fresh path; all Austro-Hungarian statesmen are so imbued with the faults of the present policy that it has become impossible for them to get out of it. It is there that we must, in the first place, seek the cause of the lack of sincerity in our ruling statesmen, and it is with this lack of sincerity that they treat all external and internal affairs."

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ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. J. McKelway, while discussing federal aid to elementary education, announced that at the request of the Committee on National Aid to Education, the National Child Labor Committee has taken over the work of promoting the plans for federal aid to elementary education as the next logical step after the enactment of the Federal Child Labor Law.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LETTERS

Don't Create New Slums
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Are the American people not satisfied with the quantity and badness of their present slums? Do they want Congress to force them to spend \$100,000,000 of their money for the building of new slums? This is practically the proposal now before us. It is reported that Congress is planning to spend the \$100,000,000 appropriated for housing for temporary housing facilities, having previously forced each community where there is need to pack in as many people as possible in the way of lodgers, and develop as far as possible other facilities, which may be already available, by converting buildings into tenements. It means congestion, ill-advised and hasty planning, and temporary accommodations.

The entire amount of money spent both by the Government and by the local communities will be lost except for its service during the war unless, as is likely, it continues to be used, in which case it is worse than lost. Why can we not take our cue from England and France, which are doing so much very well? Well Hall, East Riggs, Gretna and numerous other places have been developed in England during the war. They have been developed with a view to the future, full consideration being paid to the planning of the land and the construction of the homes. We, on the other hand, are proposing an ill-considered, wasteful, backward step, and will have to content ourselves, as in the past, to go to England when we want to see an attractive industrial village. I am informed that this matter is in the hands of a committee of Congress and that the proposals are essentially as outlined in the first paragraph.

If the American people want \$100,000,000 of their money, and perhaps an equal amount from the various communities, spent this way, they can probably have it by leaving Congress to take its course. There seems to be very little indication of a leaning toward what America most needs, that is, a concrete example of how to lay out and develop a community in the right way. If the people are not satisfied with this, it is high time for them to let Congress know what they want. It is their money that is being spent, and they have a right to an expression of opinion.

Every community in which it is proposed to spend money in this way should, as a means of self-protection, refuse to accept any of it. It is their only method of avoiding injuries from which they will not recover for many decades.

NEW ENGLANDERS TAKE \$46,321,000

Subscriptions of District to Third Liberty Loan in First Three Days of Campaign Called Excellent Showing

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan in New England during the first three days of the campaign totaled \$46,321,000, of which Massachusetts is accredited with the greatest share, having taken \$27,391,000 worth of bonds, according to the tabulation of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, made public today. Next to the good showing, which clearly indicates that the district is determined to exceed its quota of \$1,000,000, the most striking point in the returns is the fact that \$5,658 persons subscribed, showing that the people and not a few banks and insurance companies are taking the loan. The official tabulation follows:

Massachusetts \$27,391,000
Connecticut 8,378,000
Rhode Island 4,445,000
Maine 2,569,000
Vermont 1,770,000
New Hampshire 1,768,000
New England \$46,321,000

Boston subscribed to \$14,969,000 worth of Liberty bonds during the first three days of the drive. A small portion of this will be accredited to other communities. The city's quota is \$53,585,000.

With about \$203,600,000 to be raised in the 21 remaining days of the campaign, including today, New England should easily subscribe its quota, since the average subscriptions for the first three days of the drive were about \$15,400,000, whereas the average for the remaining days of the campaign would have to be slightly more than \$9,600,000.

But New Englanders are not expected to be satisfied with subscribing merely their share of the face of the loan, when funds are so urgently needed to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. Since W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the United States Treasury, saw fit to retain the option of allotting all of the over-subscriptions, it is evident that the Government is in a position to utilize a large portion, if not all, of the over-subscription in helping maintain the freedom of the world. This being the case, none should withhold their subscriptions in the belief that the loan is certain to be subscribed.

The Federal Reserve Bank for New England also reports that on the first day of the drive, last Saturday, a total of \$17,149,000 was subscribed by 19,492 persons. Massachusetts took \$11,105,000 on the first day. Considering the fact that Saturday is a short banking day and that attention was directed chiefly toward making Liberty parades and other spectacular events for the opening day, the first day's showing is considered an emphatic acceptance of the challenge of Germany.

The total for the six northeastern states on the second day of the drive, Monday, was increased to \$27,564,000 by 28,000 subscribers.

Liberty Loan Rallies

Meetings to Push Bond Subscriptions to Be Held in Many Places

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Two big Liberty Loan rallies in Boston today were those held at the Chamber of Commerce and in Faneuil Hall. The Faneuil Hall meeting was the first of a series of "Cradle-of-Liberty" rallies being conducted by the Ward 5 loan committee, and the day was designated as Marketmen's Day. The Chamber rally was held under the auspices of the grain board in the trade room.

Business was suspended at the chamber while the members gathered to hear the details of the loan explained by Charles F. Weed, chairman of the Boston committee, and others, and to hear of experiences "at the front" from men who have been there. Before the speaking, the members and friends were to parade through the business section surrounding the chamber, led by the Marine Band from the Charlestown Navy Yard. The tank Britannia was scheduled to be on exhibition in front of the chamber from 11:30 to 11:45 a. m. The speakers scheduled included Capt. Ralph C. Harrison, Provost Marshal of Boston; Brig.-Gen. W. A. White of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission; Judge Michael J. Murray of Boston Municipal Court, Maj. James Smythe, dean of McGill University of Montreal, and Herbert Parker.

Other Liberty Loan rallies in Greater Boston today were scheduled as follows:

Saltwater Baptist Church, 7:30 p. m. Hugh Hancock, speaker.
Pore River Works, Quincy, noon. C. F. Johnson, speaker.
Navy yard, Charlestown, 12:30 p. m. Pliny Jewell, speaker.
Watertown, Stanley Motor Car Company, 12:30 p. m. W. T. A. Fitzgerald, speaker.
Haverhill Rotary Club, 8:30 p. m. John K. Allen, speaker.
Continental Clothing Store, Boston, 5:50 p. m. Josiah Quincy, speaker.
Magrane Houston Company, 5:30 p. m. T. F. Johnson, speaker.

Quotas Are Exceeded

Three More New England Towns Tell of Over-subscriptions

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Three additional New England towns today notified the Liberty Loan Committee of New England that they had exceeded their quotas in the campaign, making a total of 79 to date. The towns that re-

ported and their quotas are Essex, Mass., \$30,100; East Haven, Conn., \$16,700, and Prand Isle, Me., \$3000. Honor flags will be sent to each of them.

The Boston trades committee today reported 146 subscriptions from employees of the Edison Electric Light Company for a total of \$12,500 of bonds; \$516,250 additional from the cotton trade, making a total of \$2,223,250; \$11,050 from the lumber trade, and \$64,050 additional from the Boston Real Estate Exchange, making a total of \$264,050.

The city of New Bedford has subscribed for \$75,000 worth of bonds from its sinking fund.

The German Order of Harugari executive committee has voted to buy \$500 worth of bonds. This is for the Grand Lodge, located in Webster, Carl Gerber, grand secretary, says that 50 individual lodges will cooperate.

Committees in charge of booths in seven Boston department stores report that 713 subscribers took \$218,350 worth of bonds on Wednesday.

Y. M. C. A. Holds Loan Rallies

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Boston Young Men's Christian Association is helping to make the third Liberty Loan a success by holding rallies every other night in the lobby of the institution on Huntington Avenue. Speakers from the Liberty Loan Committee for New England, many of whom have seen service in France, address the meetings.

Subscriptions are being taken at the association building and arrangements have been made to take care of small bond buyers in the installment plan through the association. The association led off the subscription list with \$5000, which has been followed by men residing in the buildings in various amounts.

College Men Buying Bonds

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—That Harvard University is carrying on a vigorous campaign to reach its goal of \$30,000 in the third Liberty Loan campaign is evidenced by the returns of Wednesday showing that subscriptions for the second day of the drive totaled \$2650 or more than twice the amount raised on the first day. Of Wednesday's subscriptions, \$550 came from the freshman class, \$900 from the upper classes and \$1200 from the faculty. The university total now amounts to \$4400.

Word is received from Yale University that the undergraduate total for the second day of the Yale campaign was \$1300. In addition, the faculty members have subscribed \$3700, making the grand total for the university up to this morning \$21,500.

Sham Battle on Common

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston Common this afternoon takes on the appearance of a part of the western front in France, for British and Canadian soldiers were to stage a sham battle, with barrage fire, machine gun action, tank charges and "over the top" rushes. The event was arranged to portray some of the modern methods of warfare, and impress upon the people of Boston the urgency of making the current Liberty Loan an emphatic success. The British tank Britannia was to participate. There was to be an aeroplane in the fray, and heavy artillery was to be camouflaged in clusters of trees and shrubbery.

JACKSONVILLE FUND FOR LIBERTY BONDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Jacksonville Municipal Council has passed a measure appropriating \$120,000, now in banks in this city, for the purchase of third Liberty Loan bonds.

Jacksonville banks have been holding \$120,000 of city money for about two years pending arrangements for paying improvements which have not been completed and may be abandoned. A special committee of the City Council appointed to investigate the paying question recommended that all paying matters be held up until after the war and that \$100,000 be invested in Liberty bonds.

ALLIANCE OFFICIAL HAD LIBERTY BONDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Conrad Kornemann, president of the South Dakota branch of the German Alliance, and editor of a German language newspaper here, was convicted last night by a jury in the United States District Court of violation of the Espionage Act. One letter introduced as evidence declared he had "never given any declaration of loyalty and never would, nor subscribed to any Liberty Loan." It developed in the trial that later he had purchased \$500 worth of Liberty bonds. Sentence was deferred.

ARGENTINE PATRIOTS HONOR UNITED STATES

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Forty patriotic organizations composed of nationals of allied countries had a mass meeting today to pay homage to the United States and celebrate America's war anniversary. Allied diplomats, including Mr. Stimson, the United States Ambassador, attended.

DEPUTY MARSHAL NAMED

BOSTON, Mass.—Charles M. Farrell of Marlboro joined the force of United States deputy marshals at the Federal Building on Wednesday, through appointment by Marshal John J. Mitchell, and taking the oath of office before Judge James M. Morton Jr., in the district court. Mr. Farrell has been a baseball coach in one of the major leagues for some years.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON LIBERTY LOAN

Subscriptions in Eight of the Twelve Federal Reserve Districts for First Three Days Total Over \$212,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Liberty Loan as officially reported today from eight of the 12 federal reserve districts for the first three days of the campaign amounted to \$212,005,250. The New York district contributed \$157,200,000. Districts not reporting were Dallas, Minneapolis, Richmond and Philadelphia.

Subscriptions by districts were as follows: Boston, \$20,483,000; New York, \$157,200,000; Cleveland, \$6,640,000; Atlanta, \$1,433,400; Chicago, \$29,135,000; St. Louis \$1,394,100; Kansas City, \$1,251,450; San Francisco, \$1,123,650. Many of the reports, officials said, included only a small proportion of subscriptions actually made in the districts. In many cases, however, initial payments have not been made on subscriptions or banks have been slow in reporting them to the federal reserve banks. It was said figures to be compiled later in the day probably would show a much higher total.

Four thousand fifty-one persons in Sioux City, Ia., subscribed \$2,528,400 to the third Liberty Loan in one hour, according to information made public today by the Treasury Department. The city's quota was \$2,400,000, and the first hour's subscription, taken on the basis of the 1910 census, represents a per capita sale of \$53.36. Sioux City, which is the home of Frank R. Wilson, publicity director of the loan, is one of the largest cities to win the Honor Flag. Work of the women's organizations on the first day of the campaign was especially effective, the Treasury announced.

In Richmond, Va., the women's organization sold \$90,900 in bonds to 203 subscribers. The Women's Organization in Virden, Ill., took the town over its quota on the morning of the first day. On April 6, the women of Hoquiam, Wash., sold \$55,410 in bonds.

In New Braunfels, Tex., where only \$7150 was subscribed to the first loan on a quota of \$97,000 and \$29,150 to the second loan on a quota of \$116,044, the Women's Organization on the first day of the third loan reported that the city had subscribed its full quota of \$124,100.

Beginning today, the country will be given daily figures on total subscriptions for the third Liberty Loan. Hereafter the subscriptions for one day's work are expected to show in the treasury totals the following night.

These reports will be of two classes, subscriptions which have reached federal reserve banks accompanied by 5 per cent initial payments, and, in addition, the total of these subscriptions together with those reported by banks and trust companies in the districts but not actually forwarded to the reserve banks with the cash payments.

Local campaign committees will be permitted to gather reports of the latter class in their communities and to give them out for publication.

This course of action has been authorized by the Treasury in a message to reserve banks, after receipt of a great number of protests against the ruling that neither were committees to give out estimates of daily subscriptions, nor were these estimates to be collected in Washington.

Officials explained that this interpretation of the ruling was in accordance with the original intention and that the former instructions had been generally misunderstood as barring tabulation in each community of subscriptions recorded by local banks.

Chicago Reaches \$40,000,000 Mark

CHICAGO, Ill.—As the results of four days' drive in the third Liberty Loan campaign, as shown by figures given out today, Chicago has reached the \$40,000,000 mark, which is one-third of the distance to the goal.

New York Returns \$174,380,600

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Federal Reserve District's subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan had reached \$174,380,600 at 11 a. m. today, it was officially announced, an increase of approximately \$17,000,000 over last night's total of \$157,097,350 at the close of business. The two largest subscriptions recorded today were \$6,008,330 from the Metropolitan Bank and \$5,416,750 from the National Newark and Essex Banking Company.

OFFICER OF NATIONAL GUARD IS DISCHARGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Discharge from the federal service of Brig.-Gen. Frederick E. Resche of Minnesota, a German-born officer commanding a brigade of the thirty-fourth national guard division at Camp Cody, N. M., has been announced in army orders.

Failure to maintain his command on an efficient footing is the cause officially announced for giving the officer an honorable discharge. Certain remarks attributed to him, however, have drawn attention to the question of his loyalty, and while no overt act of disloyalty has been charged against him, his utterances are being investigated.

MUSEUM HOURS CHANGE

BOSTON, Mass.—In view of the large attendance on Sunday afternoons, the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts have decided to change the closing hour from five to six o'clock during the summer, beginning next Sunday.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Tomorrow afternoon, the juniors and sophomores will play off the final basketball game.

The winning team gets the basketball cup for the year. The junior students of the library school are to have dinner tonight at the Peterborough Street dormitories, with Miss Emma Williamson as the guest of honor. Tomorrow all the students in library economy will make a trip to the Brookline Library. Saturday 50 members of the library school are to visit Camp Devens at the invitation of John A. Lowe, camp librarian. Miss June Donnelly, head of the library school, will accompany them.

APPEAL MADE FOR SUCCESS OF LOAN

James M. Beck at Rally in Boston Says That the Honor of America Is at Stake

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Declaring that the honor of America is at stake, James M. Beck of New York City, former assistant United States Attorney-General, appealed to every man, woman and child to do their part in making the third Liberty Loan an overwhelming success, in an address before some 2000 persons at a Liberty Loan rally in Symphony Hall on Wednesday night. Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge presided, and the other speaker of the evening was Major the Rev. Lauchlan MacLean Watt, formerly chaplain of the famous Black Watch and Gordon Highlanders in France.

Mr. Beck characterized the present as "the most portentous hour since the days that preceded the Battle of the Marne," saying: "The only comfort we can draw from the situation is that things were worse than they are now. Wake up! What right have we to be attending to the little trivialities of our life—haggling about the Liberty Loan—in the face of such a peril as this. Think of the effect it would have on the other side if word came that the loan was not subscribed or that it had been subscribed only by the great banks and the insurance societies, and that the average men and women would not take it up."

He began his address by discussing the practicability of the loan, telling his hearers that the investment was next in value to gold and unless the issue was taken up by voluntary subscription, it would have to be contributed involuntarily through taxation.

"If we give such signal proof to our allies of our lukewarmness as the failure of this loan would be," he said, "then the good name of America in the world would be among the cheapest of our possessions. It is not the habit of the American people, when it once claps the hand of an ally, to desert that ally. We have been in the war a year, and if at the very crisis of the war, when our allies are fighting in France as for their lives against a powerful and superior foe, we give an illustration of the lukewarmness which has been falsely imputed to us, then disillusion would overcome them—a disillusion more terrible than has ever befallen them."

The Lieutenant-Governor also emphasized the urgency of making the loan a success, and Major Watt told of experiences at the front.

TROOPS ON GUARD AT MEXICAN BORDER

EL PASO, Tex.—Reinforced patrols of United States troops were guarding the border today against repetition of yesterday's attack by armed Mexicans, one of which occurred eight miles southeast of El Paso and the other at Fort Hancock, 75 miles in the same direction. Near El Paso a detachment of cavalry killed two Mexicans and one or two pack mules. In the Ft. Hancock engagement, another cavalry unit killed three Mexicans by bringing a machine gun into play.

MAYOR CALLS BUDGET MEETING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters today called a special meeting of the City Council for tomorrow afternoon, when the supplementary budget will be presented. The Mayor submitted what is known at City Hall as the "dummy budget," four weeks after his inauguration in accordance with the law, but at that time he told the council that a supplementary budget, which would, in many ways, be the real budget, would be presented later. It is understood that considerable cutting has been done to the estimates of department heads and that only a few salary increases have been granted.

SPRUCE PRICES DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prices the Government will pay for New England spruce were discussed at a conference today between the War Industries Board and representatives of the spruce industry. Prices will be based on cost of production figures supplied by the sellers and by the Federal Trade Commission.

GENERAL GOETHALS' ASSISTANT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert J. Thorne of Chicago, was appointed today assistant to Major-General Goethals, acting Quartermaster-General. He has not been assigned to any specific duties, but will represent General Goethals in special matters that may arise.

LABOR ADMINISTRATOR NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prof. W. Z. Ripley of Harvard, was named today to succeed Louis E. Kirstein, who resigned recently as administrator of labor standards for army clothing.

Established
a Century



Hats

Over a Thousand Beautiful Hats
Over Three Hundred Priced 10.00 and 15.00

And over eighty per cent of them from the hands of our own skilled designers and workers. Extremely smart and stylish they are—in fact our millinery display never seemed so fascinating as it now appears in the Enlarged Department—Second Floor—Friday and Saturday.

Misses' Suits

of Chandler & Co.'s own navy serge

More than one hundred new suits—among the best of the great values which prevail throughout the stock of misses' suits in the enlarged department on the third floor of the new building. Not only are the *qualities* remarkable at the prices, but the *styles* are the *smartest of the season*, showing such new features as:

Flare back coats
Belted coats
Set-in pockets
Braid trimmings

Inverted pleats
Graceful, long revers
Narrow shoulders
Bustle back effects

Silk overcollars
Patch pockets
Tight sleeves
Button trimmings

THE SERGE—purchased nearly a year ago—hundreds of yards—in the richest shades of navy. We rightly anticipated an advance in price this Spring. Today the same qualities are 50% higher or more than at that time—and suits of like material are often priced 45.00 to 65.00. We wish to give our customers the advantage of our early purchases, however, and those beautiful navy serge suits are all marked..... **29.50, 35.00 and 45.00**

Misses' Dresses

of fashionable Georgette

Probably the most stylish of all materials this Spring for misses' afternoon dresses. Shown in complete assortments in the enlarged department, fifth floor, new building. Navy, light shades, black, white. The style features include:

Fringe trimmings
Tucked sleeves
Draped tunics
Tucked tunics
Long cuffs
Kimono sleeves

Crush belts
Wide tuckings
Silk embroidery
Side panels
Pleated panels
Organdie collars

NOTE—Many of these dresses are from our own fine material, and hence in qualities quite unusual at the prices. Several models from our custom workrooms at the higher prices. Probably two hundred dresses at **16.75, 19.50 to 45.00**

Misses' Coats

of silvertone velours

This material is as stylish as it is scarce, and we are fortunate in showing excellent assortments at quite moderate prices. All in special misses' coat section—third floor. Features and colors:

Box pleats
Panel pockets
Straight lines
Full linings
High collars
Button trimmings

Lapin
Custor
Monaco blue
Canteloupe
Mist gray
Khaki

NOTE—Only a very few makers have a quantity of silvertone velours in stock, and fewer still brought them before prices advanced so rapidly. But we located one or two such manufacturers, and they are supplying with unusual values. Probably eighty coats at **29.50 to 55.00**

Women's Suits

doubled variety—doubled department

The women's suit department—one of the most famous of our sections of apparel—will now have the space it has really required for years. It is now possible to carry a far greater number of models of each type, and in each model a far greater assortment of sizes. The features include:

Ripple back effects
Flaring coats
Braid trimmings

Fancy pockets
Straight-line effects
Belted effects

Vestee effects
Narrow shoulders
Semi-fitted effects

SUITS OF OUR OWN NAVY SERGE are especially interesting for it is impossible to secure this superlative material today at anywhere near the price we paid. It was bought by us from one of New England's great mills over a year ago—dyed in exactly the right shade. Then came the search for models—some were at fifty, sixty and seventy-five dollars—these were simplified and then the suits made to be sold at thirty-five and forty-five. Many other suits in fine serges, wool jersey, tricotine at..... **35.00, 45.00 to 55.00**

MEDICAL OFFICERS BILL NOT FAVORED

Measure Providing Higher Ranks
for Army Doctors Has Been
Before Committee More Than
Month—Little Action Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Owen-Dyer bill, sponsored by R. L. Owen, Senator from Oklahoma, and by L. C. Dyer, Representative from Missouri, and which provides for higher ranks for medical officers in the army, has been now for over a month in the hands of the Military Committee of the Senate, where little or no progress has been made toward supporting it. The fact of the matter is that a majority of the committee regards the bill with disfavor, and even should the supporters of the measure succeed in getting it before the Senate, it is firmly believed that it will be defeated.

In this manner the committee is inclined to agree with the general staff and the War Department as against Maj.-Gen. W. C. Gorgas, who urged the measure contrary to the wishes of the Secretary of War. On the issue the President and Secretary Baker are apparently at variance, as the President has supported the measure while Secretary Baker is strongly opposed to it. The Secretary is, however, in this particular matter, following the advice of high military authorities who hold the view that the enactment of such legislation as is proposed under the Owen-Dyer Bill would prove prejudicial to the service.

The measure was discussed recently in the House when Representative Dyer read a letter on the subject addressed by the President to Dr. Franklin Martin, in which he expressed sympathy with the aims of the measure.

Benedict Crowell, the acting Secretary of War, recently took a position against this legislation in a telegram addressed to Dr. Harvey C. Mudd of St. Louis. This telegram was sent after consultation with the general staff and outlines the reasons why the War Department is opposed to its passage. It reads:

"Your telegram with reference to Owen-Dyer bill received. Your statement that the provisions of the bill are absolutely essential for the conservation of the health and life of our soldiers is entirely erroneous. The bill does not increase either the number of officers or men in the medical department, but it does make 3½ as many major-generals in the medical corps as there are in the entire regular army—a force much larger. It also authorizes a larger number of brigadier-generals than there are in the entire regular army. The provisions of the bill are indefinable and the War Department is absolutely opposed to its passage."

"Benedict Crowell,
"Acting Secretary of War."
On a question of this sort involving army organization there is felt to be but little doubt that Congress will support the views of the War Department.

Chicago Vaccination Order

Health Commissioner Sends Out Letters
Urging Employees' Inoculation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Commissioner of Health has been sending out letters broadcast to manufacturing concerns in Chicago telling them that in order to prevent the closing of their business they should see to it that every employee is vaccinated. This bureau is informed on good legal authority that, in the absence of any so-called general epidemic of smallpox, the Board of Health has absolutely no authority for the issuance of any such order in this manner. There is no such general epidemic here.

A copy of the letter received by the bureau reads as follows:

City of Chicago,
Department of Health.

Dear Sir:
Because of the prevalence of smallpox in Chicago, and in order to prevent the closing of your business and the monetary loss resulting therefrom should smallpox develop at your place of business, the Department of Health requires that you have all your employees protected against smallpox. This means that each of your employees should show a good vaccination scar, and if the scar is over five years old, should be again vaccinated.

The representative of the Department of Health presenting this letter will ask you to give written evidence when he calls again within 14 days that:

1. The company doctor has done this necessary vaccination for employees of your firm.

2. Or, if there is no company doctor, that some physician has been employed and has vaccinated all employees needing it.

3. Or, that each employee has on file with your firm a physician's certificate of successful vaccination.

To properly safeguard your business for the future, you should see to it that no one is employed who is not successfully vaccinated.

Respectfully,
JOHN DILL ROBERTSON,
Commissioner of Health.

SPEECH BY GERMAN EDITOR PREVENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The plan of George Seibel, editor of the Volksblatt and Frickel's friend, to deliver a lecture on "Shakespeare in Germany" at the Carnegie Music Hall, was abandoned following orders from Charles B. Prichard, Public Safety Director,

banning the lecture, and the refusal of the trustees of the Music Hall to permit the German editor to speak there.

S. H. Church, president of the board of directors of the Carnegie Institute, in a letter to the custodian of buildings, told him to notify all members of the Academy of Science and Art, before whom Mr. Seibel was to have spoken, that the German editor would not be permitted to speak in the Carnegie Institute on any subject, or at any time. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Seibel, in an editorial last July 4, declared that the Declaration of Independence should be publicly burned by the hangman.

SCHOOL MEDICAL BILL DISAPPROVED

Massachusetts Legislative Committee to Report Adversely on
Plan for Physicians and Nurses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Practically no support has been given a proposition to provide physicians and nurses at public expense for the "medical and surgical care and treatment" of public school children of Massachusetts, and the Committee on Public Health of the Massachusetts Legislature is to report adversely a bill having this in view. The bill, introduced by former State Senator Robert M. Washburn, who was a member of the special recess Commission on Social Insurance of 1917, contained a clause recognizing the right of parents to have their children excluded from the proposed medical treatment.

Adverse action upon the Washburn bill follows the withdrawal of a bill sponsored by the State Department of Health for extending the medical inspection in the public and parochial schools. The only analogous school bill remaining is one for establishing a state system of physical education in all the public schools, whose backers consider it partly a medical proposition and prefer that the proposed state director of physical education should be a man with medical training. The Committee on Public Health is to make a favorable report upon the so-called Forcible Removal Bill, which provides for the removal of incorrigible tuberculous persons to certain institutions in the State. The measure applies, however, only to willful or careless persons, and gives the lower courts authority to commit such persons, who would have right of appeal to the Superior Court.

ITALY'S KING CABLES PRESIDENT WILSON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has received the following cable message from the King of Italy:

"It is a year since the American Republic, under your enlightened guidance, threw herself into the gigantic struggle which the free peoples, united by common ideals of justice and democracy, are waging against the threatened yoke of autocracy and militarism."

"While the valiant American troops are fighting on the glorious soil of France, while new armies are trying to cross the ocean, the powerful support of the United States stiffens the resistance of the people and the soldiers of Italy. Full of faith in the justice of the common cause and in the righteousness of the Italian national aspirations, the soldiers of Italy await confidently the enemy offensive. On this eventful anniversary they send with me their greetings to you and to the American Army."

EVIDENCE AT OTTAWA INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Maj. G. B. Rogers, who was in charge of the militia on Monday night, April 1, when the rioting took place in St. Rochs was the main witness heard at the resumed inquest yesterday, and created a most favorable impression by his frank and moderate testimony. Major Rogers said he had 1180 men in all under his command, and 10 machine guns on the night in question in the riot zone, but that only one machine gun was brought into play on the mob, and from it about 36 bullets were fired. He also stated that the Riot Act had been read that night by Captain Heighington in French and English near the Jacques Cartier market place. Witness had orders to quell the rioting by the simple presence of the troops if possible, and only to begin firing when he saw it was absolutely necessary. His special mission was to prevent a meeting scheduled to be held by the former member for Montmagny, and to prevent groups of citizens from gathering. Major Rogers then told of having seen individual shooting on the militia from house tops, from behind snowbanks and the cab stand at the corner of St. Joseph, St. Valier and Bagot streets. It was then, witness said, he ordered one machine gun into action, but only for a few seconds. He was positive, he added, that none of these bullets struck anyone and that those who were killed were struck by stray bullets. He concluded by saying that all the men in uniform who helped to quell the riot, were draftees, with the exception of some officers.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Kuppenheimer Clothes Are Sold
only by

The Hub

Baltimore, Charles and Fayette

IN ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
These Wonderful Clothes Are Sold by the
"Live Store" Exclusively
OAK HALL—M. ROSENBERG & SONS
Apparel for Particular Men and Women
"Thru-the-Block"

WORK OF COMFORTS COMMITTEE GROWS

Report to April 1 Shows That
More Articles Were Sent to
Soldiers in March Than in
First Three Months' Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Steady growth in the work of the Comforts Forwarding Committee, conducted by the Christian Scientists of the Boston district, resulted in the preparation and sending out of more articles during the month of March than in the first three months of its activity. In order to conserve cargo space and yet to place the articles with the fighters in France, the committee outfits men who are on the point of departure and can take the comforts in their personal baggage, so that tonnage is saved for foods and matériel. The committee, located at 328 Boylston Street, sent out 30,040 articles in March, while up to March 1, from Dec. 1, 1917, the total was 28,444 articles.

The shipments in the first three months included 16,000 knitted articles and comfort kits, 5500 articles of new clothing for French, Italian, Belgian and Serbian refugee children; 8000 selected second-hand or remade articles of clothing; 3500 pieces of knitted goods to equip all the sailors on board one American ship, and a large number of knitted garments and comforts for direct war relief associations of Boston. Knitted articles were given some of the recruits of the British and Canadian forces from this city.

In order to speed up the work, the Comforts Forwarding Committee has used a "unit system" for preparing garments for refugee children. Under this system ten of the original committee were instructed in the proper way of making a garment. Each of these told ten others how to do the work, and the members of the second group became captains of teams of ten each, whom they in turn instructed. Daily meetings of team captains are held in the committee's rooms, when new instructions are given and material distributed. Through this program more than 1000 garments are made in a week.

Throughout all the work similar systematic programs have been followed and the result has been that other war relief associations have congratulated the Comforts Forwarding Committee of the Christian Scientists for the high quality of the articles produced. Factors which have helped in making the work a success have been the cooperation of a Boston manufacturing concern which has volunteered to do all the cutting required for the garments for the refugee children and the way in which the peculiar needs of each country have been ascertained before the work on that branch of activity has been started.

An interesting illustration of the way in which this last step has helped the committee meet the needs of each country is in the case of a certain pillow-case common to one of the invaded countries. This was found to be much different from the common American pillow-case and special designs for making had to be obtained. Wool is sold to knitters at the committee's rooms and the article is received from the workers in the same manner. Four knitting machines are used, each of which is able to knit a pair of socks in 20 minutes.

Report of Articles Sent Out During the Month of March, 1918

Comfort bags	218
Helmets	1,492
Mittens	46 pairs
Scarfs	514
Sewing Kits	51
Socks	5,450 pairs
Sweaters	2,038
Trench Caps	1,382
Vests	187
Wristers	872 pairs

Approved by the Men of CLEVELAND, OHIO

Davis "Good Clothes"

Tailored by The House of Kuppenheimer

THE W. B. DAVIS COMPANY

327-335 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Department for Women features out-of-the-ordinary Coats—Suits—Dresses—mainly of the tailored type—including Tweed-O-Wool.

Kuppenheimer Clothes Sold in HOUSTON, Texas

BY
Leopold & Price
Inc. "Satisfaction Must Be Yours"

The Kuppenheimer House in BUFFALO

410-414
MAIN ST. **Nudson's** 410-414
MAIN ST.

FORT DODGE, IOWA

Charles A. Brown

THE PLYMOUTH CLOTHIER

The
House of Kuppenheimer

"The House of Kuppenheimer"

in
DAYTON

J. H. Morgan

The Metropolitan

Quality Garment

Editor of Fourth

Pamphlets 2,227
Miscellaneous 192
..... 14,688
Garments made and shipped by the
Sewing Units of Greater Boston... 6,656
Old and new garments from the field,
sorted and shipped 8,716
Total sent out in March, 1918... 30,040
Articles sent out prior to March 1,
1918 28,444
Total sent out to April 1, 1918... 58,484

Report of Comforts Forwarding Committee Through Feb. 28, 1918

KNITTED GOODS

Articles previously distributed..... 3,249
Jan. 8, 1918-Feb. 28, 1918

Comfort Bags 89
Helmets 991
Mittens 335 pairs
Scarfs 486
Sewing kits 30
Socks 1,812 pairs
Sweaters 612
Trench caps 903
Vests 42
Wristers 636 pairs
Pamphlets 867
"Science and Health With Key
to the Scriptures" 1
Miscellaneous 344
..... 9,576

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING

Previously distributed 438
Previously distributed (cases of
clothing, 7) 2,100
Jan. 21, 1918-Feb. 28, 1918

Belgium relief 1,299
French relief 553
Italian relief 896
Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology 21
..... 2,769

Morgan Memorial (old clothing, 10
bags) 3,000
Trench candles 2,000
Total 23,132

Report of Comforts Forwarding Committee Through Feb. 28, 1918

Carried forward 23,132
Jan. 21, 1918-Feb. 28, 1918

Garments made by Sewing Units of
Greater Boston and shipped as follows:
To men in service:

Handkerchiefs 1,397
Belgium relief 1,839
French relief 1,052
Italian relief 672
Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology 157
Serbian relief 195
..... 5,312

Total 28,444

WETS ACCUSED OF
ELECTION FRAUDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Two closely contested city elections on the liquor question in Southern California have resulted in a victory for the wets at Watts, and in a victory for the wets at Venice. These two places have been conspicuous for some time because of the character of saloons, cafés and clubs allowed to run. Particularly was it desirous to have both places dry because Los Angeles closed its saloons April 1.

The wets at Venice state that they will contest the election, claiming that many men not qualified to vote were imported to cast their ballots. Needles is also reported to have gone dry. Elsinore, the only city in Riverside County licensing saloons, has elected four trustees who are expected to call another election for the elimination of saloons and cabarets.

SEARCH FOR DRAFT EVADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—Fifteen Dominion police left last night for Deschambault, 40 miles west of this city, to arrest three draft evaders who had violently attacked a man named Delisle, whom they suspected of having reported them to the military authorities. Emile Rodrigue, a companion of these three men was taken in charge by the police here, yesterday, when he returned to the city, but as the others did not venture back to Quebec, the officials have gone to get them. The preliminary investigation was begun here in the police court, yesterday, in the cases of four prisoners who are held on the charge of rioting.



By THE HOUSE of KUPPENHEIMER

A REPUTATION of more than half a century for top quality in fabrics is a good guide to reliable clothes this season. Good fabrics were never so scarce. Your Kuppenheimer store may not be able to take care of you if you delay your purchase too long. But every Kuppenheimer garment will be up to the standard.

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BRIDGE AND FERRY WORK IS TO START

Special Appropriations Amounting to \$365,000 to Be Used in Making Repairs and Rehabilitating the Service

BOSTON, Mass.—With special appropriations amounting to \$365,000, the bridge and ferry division of the Department of Public Works of which John E. Carty is engineer in charge, is preparing today to begin active work on the rehabilitation of the ferry system of the city and the repair of four important bridges. The bridges, upon which it is estimated \$270,000 must be expended to place them in suitable condition for the traffic they have to carry, are the Harvard bridge, the Broadway, South Boston, structure; the old Warren bridge over the Charles River and the Boston-Chelsea Bridge over the Mystic River.

The ferry service has been a concern of Mayor Peters ever since he has been in charge of the city's affairs. He has received several reports on the condition of the boats, the slips and the drops from Engineer Carty and from Supt. John F. Sullivan. The General Summer must be almost entirely rebuilt and this will cost about \$60,000. Other boats must be overhauled and the balance of the appropriation of \$95,000 expended in making the entire system more capable of complying with the growing traffic demands which are being made upon it.

The City Council passed the special appropriation orders Monday afternoon at the request of Mayor Peters. The Mayor proposes that there be no delays now in getting the work on the ferries and the bridges under way. About \$52,500 will have to be expended on the Harvard Bridge, placing the girders and underpinning in good condition and then repaving the entire structure with new wood block. It is this structure on which the paving guaranty expired Jan. 27 of the present year. The bridge and ferry engineer, Mr. Carty, said that the contractor refused to repave on the score that the structure work under the surface paving was not in fit condition and that he could not put down the wood block. The guaranty was not enforced and now the cities of Boston and Cambridge must each pay \$62,500 for a real overhauling of the structure.

PLANS FOR WIN THE WAR CONVENTION

BOSTON, Mass.—Prof. William H. Taft has written a letter to Governor McCall, asking him to attend the meeting of governors and former governors in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, May 17, and to appoint a delegation of citizens to represent the Commonwealth at the convention on "Win the War for Permanent Peace," at the same time.

Mr. Taft and a committee including Alton B. Parker, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Samuel Gompers, Senator John Sharp Williams, President Lowell of Harvard, Mrs. Thomas J. Preston Jr., and others, recently called this convention to be held under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace, of which Mr. Taft is president.

The convention will be in session three days, and the keynote will be "to mobilize the mind and fighting spirit of the nation by showing the big prize for which the free and peace-loving nations are sacrificing life and treasure."

Among the speakers already announced are: Mr. Taft, Charles E. Hughes, Dr. Henry van Dyke, formerly Minister to Holland; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Senator John Sharp Williams, Dr. Talcott Williams, dean of the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia, W. Morgan Shuster of New York, and William English Walling.

In addition to these the foremost representatives of the allied nations now in this country have been invited to speak at an allied war dinner, which will conclude the convention on the evening of May 18.

In his letter to the Governor, Mr. Taft says:

"A special session of present and former governors of states is planned to meet in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the afternoon of Friday, May 17, as a feature of the convention on 'Win the War for Permanent Peace,' which will be held, from Thursday to Saturday of that week under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace, of which I am president. I have the honor to invite you to be present."

The purpose in calling this convention is to sustain the determination of our people to fight until Prussian

militarism has been defeated, confirm opposition to a premature peace, and focus attention upon the only advantage the American people are hoping to gain from the war—a permanent peace guaranteed by a league of nations.

"The efforts of Germany and Austria to arouse pacifist sentiment in this country and among our allies make it a patriotic duty to do everything possible to counteract this influence. "Our executive committee wishes me to invite you to appoint a number of official representatives of your State to attend the convention."

WOMEN ARE SELLING BONDS

BOSTON, Mass.—That the women of New England are taking an active part in raising the district's quota of \$250,000,000 is evidenced by reports from all over the district. The Gloucester Flying Squadron, as the women's committee is known, leads all the women's committees of Massachusetts, having a total of \$95,150 worth of subscriptions to its credit.

Three days' campaigning by the women of Taunton secured 47 subscriptions, totaling \$23,700. The Monson committee reports 38 subscriptions on Wednesday for \$28,600.

North Adams women on Monday sold \$16,000 worth of bonds and on Tuesday, \$11,400 worth.

Leominster women's committee has 18 subscriptions to its credit, amounting to \$13,500. From Cohasset comes the word that 10 bonds totaling \$2400 have been sold. Up to Wednesday night, the Brookline women had sold \$23,200 worth of bonds to 48 subscribers.

Women Are Complimented

BOSTON, Mass.—Greater Boston women made such a brilliant showing in the All-America parade of last Saturday, by their expert marching and general conduct, the Brig.-Gen. William H. Oakes, chairman of the parade committee of the Liberty Loan Committee for New England, takes occasion to commend them in a letter of thanks to all who helped make the spectacle a success. He mentions also Capt. William B. Stearns, his chief of staff, Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, the street commissioners, park commissioners, and Benjamin F. Teel, who assisted in obtaining and directing the bands which took part.

STRIKE OF SAVAGE ARMS MEN SETTLED

UTICA, N. Y.—Four thousand striking employees of the Savage Arms Corporation today voted to return to work. The vote followed an all-night conference of representatives of the strikers and the company and government and city officials.

The settlement of the strike was reached on a proposal of the company embodying increased pay for tool makers who started the strike.

MR. CUSHING STATES ALLIES' NEED OF HELP

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The conviction that England and France "have reached the maximum of their present effort," and that the successful outcome of the war now rests heavily on the United States was expressed by Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, on his arrival here on a French steamer, after a visit to England and France. Mr. Cushing said that the situation was "extremely serious," and that the United States should realize the fact that victory depended on our efforts in providing men and munitions and ships for their transportation.

STOPPAGE ASKED OF MINOR SPECULATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recommendations for the closing up of what are known as private wire houses are made by Food Administrator Hoover. The exchanges have agreed to restrict speculation instead of making effective price restrictions previously imposed by the exchanges in certain commodities, principally corn and oats.

H. B. ENDICOTT TO ARBITRATE

BOSTON, Mass.—Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has been asked to act as arbitrator by Franklin D. Roosevelt, acting Secretary of the Navy, in the matter of the differences of the metal polishers employed by the Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company located at South Boston. Both sides have agreed to accept Mr. Endicott as arbitrator, and a hearing in connection with the matter will be held at Mr. Endicott's office in the State House within a short time.

PART PAYMENT OF TAXES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Treasury is considering indorsing legislation to authorize installment payments of income and excess profits taxes due under the present law next June 15. Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper today told a delegation of the National Conference of State Manufacturers' Associations.

ESPIONAGE ACT VIOLATION

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—J. O. Ben-tall, former Socialist candidate for Governor, was found guilty on two counts of violating the Espionage Act by a jury in the federal court here today. He will be sentenced Friday. He is now under one year's sentence for obstructing the draft.

FISH COMPANY'S PRICE NOT TOLD

Counsel for Frederick M. Dyer Refuses to Tell What His Client Paid for Assets of the Bay State Concern

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—What Frederick M. Dyer of New York paid for the assets of the Bay State Fishing Company of Massachusetts, which he sold to the Bay State Fishing Company of Maine two years ago, for \$4,000,000 in cash and stock, his personal counsel, Arthur B. French, refused to disclose today to the legislative fish committee. The committee retaliated immediately, however, by reading into the record the sworn statement of the directors of the Bay State Company of Massachusetts, made four months before Mr. Dyer sold the company to the Maine corporation, that the total assets were \$604,599.

"Why will you not tell this committee what Mr. Dyer paid for the Bay State Fishing Company of Massachusetts?" asked House Chairman J. Weston Allen.

"Because I do not think I am called upon to do so," replied Mr. French. Reading from the record of the meetings of the Bay State Fishing Company of Maine, Mr. Allen showed that at a meeting in Portland in July, 1916, the directors voted to pay Mr. Dyer \$500,000 in cash, \$500,000 in first preferred stock, and \$2,998,900 in common stock for his holdings in the Massachusetts Company. The eleven shares of common stock which remained were distributed among the directors of the Maine corporation, among them being Mr. Dyer and Mr. French.

At the meeting when the transfer was made, Mr. French said that he acted as counsel for the new corporation, for the directors and for Mr. Dyer. It had been settled before the meeting what consideration Mr. Dyer should receive for his Massachusetts company, and the price was fixed by Mr. Dyer, with perhaps the assistance of Joshua Paine of Provincetown, the president of the new company, and Joseph A. Rich of Boston, whose company was later acquired by the new Bay State at eight times the value of its yearly earnings.

The bill of sale from the old Bay State to the new one included nine steam trawlers, contracts for building three more and the good will of the old company.

It appeared that a month after the transfer was made, the Bay State Company of Maine paid Mr. Dyer \$116,000 for a contract for building another steam trawler, which Mr. Dyer had not turned in when he sold the Bay State Fishing Company of Massachusetts.

"Do you know why Mr. Dyer held out that contract?" inquired Mr. Allen.

"I do not," replied Mr. French. Mr. French said that so far as he knew, the Massachusetts company was turned over to the Maine corporation without any inquiry into the assets of the former. A few months later the Bay State of Maine acquired the fish dealing firms of John Burns & Co., Watts & Cook and the H. A. Rich Company, all located at the Boston Fish Pier.

These firms were subsequently reorganized under the laws of Maine, and the Bay State paid eight times the value of the earnings for one year for each of the three companies, the payments being in second preferred stock of the Bay State. Later the Bay State acquired control of five other fish firms located at the Boston fish pier.

It also appeared from the records of the Bay State Company that the organization at one time contemplated moving from the Boston Fish Pier to a location in East Boston. Mr. French did not know why this plan was not carried out.

It was expected that the committee would consider the attitude of Mr. French in refusing to disclose the details of the transfer of the old Bay State to Mr. Dyer, at an executive session.

PRESIDENT TO AWAIT A SPECIAL REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson will take no action on the Senate Military Committee's majority report of yesterday recommending a reorganization of the Government's aircraft production machinery, it was made known today, until he has received the report of a special investigating committee headed by Snowden Marshall.

Mr. Marshall's report, it was said today, will be made within a few days. The President will study it along with the committee's majority and minority reports.

MANY ACCUSED OF VIOLATING WAR LAWS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nearly 200 persons have been arraigned in the federal court here this week for violating legislation dealing with the war. More than 130, including one woman, were accused of serving liquor to men in uniform. Many pleaded guilty. United States Judge Hand imposed sentences ranging from one day to eight months.

In the cases of 50 men who failed to respond with their draft questionnaires, Judge Hand said he would communicate with Martin Conboy, director of the draft here, to learn if their progress to the front-line trenches could be expedited.

STOCK DIVIDEND EXEMPTION

BOSTON, Mass.—S. E. Wardwell, representing Galen E. Stone, appeared before the legislative Committee on Ways and Means today, to favor the bill to exempt stock dividends from taxation. The bill inserts in the in-

come tax law the provision that stock dividends shall not be taxable, but that cash dividends, whether or not accompanied by an option to subscribe to new shares, shall not be regarded as stock dividends within the meaning of the provision. Mr. Wardwell said that when the law was passed the question of stock dividends had not been taken into consideration by the Legislature.

SENATORS DEBATE OVERMAN MEASURE

Hoke Smith of Georgia Against Bill—A. B. Cummins of Iowa Declares Opposing President's Demands Is Opposing Him

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When debate on the Overman Bill was resumed today in the Senate, Senator Smith of Georgia declared he favored the bill in so far as it affects the coordination of the military establishment, but said any attempt to reorganize civil departments would only "produce confusion and disorder."

Senator Smith said further that red tape existed in the various departments but that there was no need for the President to interfere, as department heads could remove it if they would. Were all these matters explained to the President fully and could he give two days to consider it, the Senator expressed his belief that he would not ask the legislation.

Senator Cummins of Iowa said that under the bill the President could appoint a "deputy president," transfer all his own powers and virtually retire.

Supporting the measure, Senator Lewis of Illinois, challenged Senator Cummins' statement and declared: "Any who are against any measure the President demands as necessary to win the war are against the President."

"Woodrow Wilson will be President for three years," said Mr. Lewis. "President Wilson will command this war. He will take responsibility and will not allow any agency to deprive him of the necessary authority to win this fight. I warn you that neither for political opportunity nor personal advantage of any man will the opponents of unlimited authority to the Commander-in-Chief be permitted by the people to succeed."

"The people want this war won. The country wants the Germans beaten back—that they may not beat America down. Any man who now is against the war is against America—and any who are against any measure that the President demands as necessary to win the war are against the President. "The people of the United States will not be patient with obstructions rolled in the road labeled 'Construction,' or of the call summoning opposition in the ancient cry, 'Beware of usurpation of power.' The country gave Wilson the power in the declaration of war and demands of Congress to throw off its bridle and bit."

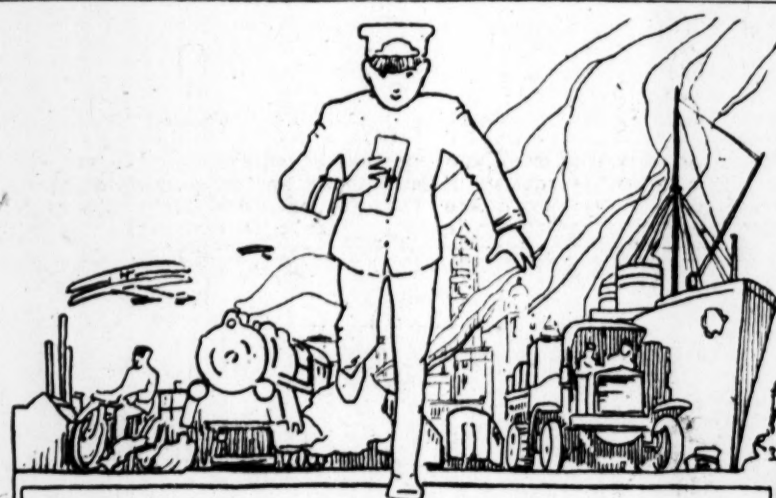
SWIFT & CO'S EGGS TO BE PUT IN STORAGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twelve carloads of eggs which Swift & Co. have rolling toward New York are to be diverted or placed in storage. It is announced by the Federal Food Board.

It is the intention of the Government, it is explained, that not only shall Swift & Co. not conduct an egg business here during the period of April 10 to May 10, but that its New York trade also "is not to be carried on indirectly through the instrumentality of branches outside of the city." The company's stores are ordered to display signs informing the public that the Government has forbidden it to deal in eggs for the present.

CLEVELAND'S SUBSCRIPTIONS

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland's total subscriptions in the third Liberty Loan campaign up to last night amounted to \$16,106,450, the city campaign committee announced today. No figures of the fourth federal reserve district are available, other than the official announcement of \$35,000,000 reported for the first day of the campaign.



Fore-runner of Progress

A thousand miles without changing cars; freight from coast to coast; fast express from afar—all are the outgrowth of a great principle first applied by

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when it brought under one system the early unconnected telegraph lines. On this principle of "through connections" all freight, express and sleeping car service is based today.

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SENATE REJECTS RIGHT TO STRIKE

Conference Report on Sedition Bill Voted Down by Senate Owing to Presence of Clause Upholding Labor's Position

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The conference report on the Sedition Bill providing severe penalties for destruction of or interference with production of essential war matériel, containing the clause giving workmen the right to strike for better wages or working conditions, was rejected today by the Senate, 34 to 25.

The roll call on adoption of the conference report follows: For—Democrats: Culberson, Fletcher, Gerry, Henderson, Hollis, James, Jones of New Mexico, McKellar, Martin, Overman, Pittman, Ramsdell, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Swanson, Thompson, Tillman, Vandenberg, Vardaman, 21. Republicans—Johnson of California, McNary, Nelson and Norris; 4. Total for adoption, 25.

Against—Democrats: Bankhead, Chamberlain, Hitchcock, Kirby, Myers, Pomerene, Reed, Smith of Carolina, Smith of South Carolina; Thomas, Underwood; 11. Republicans: Baird, Brandegee, Cummins, Fall, France, Frelinghuysen, Gallinger, Hale, Harding, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Knox, Lodge, McCumber, New, Page, Penrose, Poindexter, Sherman, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Weeks, 23. Total against, 34.

The vote, taken immediately today upon reconvening of the Senate and following yesterday's denunciation of labor's attitude in the war in the numerous strikes on war jobs, will cause the House to reconsider the bill. The Senate's opposition was directed solely to the clause providing that the bill should not restrict workmen from striking.

Many senators, who objected to the provision, regarded today's vote as a rebuke to workmen who have struck at shipyards and factories engaged on war work. Senator Overman of North Carolina, who had charge of the measure, yesterday declared that should the Senate defeat the conference report because of the labor clause, the entire legislation would die.

While the Senate was rejecting the much discussed provision, S. J. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking before the National Conference of American Lecturers here, was denouncing the proposal to prohibit strikes and walkouts. "As a patriotic American citizen," declared Mr. Gompers, "I serve warning on Congress not to permit the folly of such a law. It will serve only to make strikers lawbreakers as well. Nothing will do more to create resentment than to make it unlawful for men to stop work."

Mr. Gompers complained that American newspapers are giving too unsparing criticism of small strikes, apparently forgetting that isolated instances are of minor importance when it is considered that millions of organized laboring men are giving their best efforts to the nation. Labor troubles, he said, have been few and in most cases easily adjusted.

Nobody, he declared, has served more effectively in offsetting the influence of pernicious German propaganda than organized labor.

"No one has done more than the representatives of the American labor movement to prevent enemy propaganda from interrupting war industries here," he said. Congripation of labor was assailed by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who declared that conscription in a democratic nation should be used only for military purposes.

NEW COAL REGULATIONS ISSUED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under new regulations issued today by the Fuel Administration only bunker coal of a special quality will be delivered at Atlantic ports north of Cape Hatteras. Specifications of the quality of "permissible" coals vary for different ports. The purpose of the order is to add to the efficiency of the ships engaged in overseas and coastwise service.

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Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Inexpensive Georgette Dresses

These charming dresses are exceptional values and all lined throughout with seco silk. Bought at a concession because we took all the material this manufacturer had and then had him make the dresses from one of our choice models, complete in sizes 34 to 46.

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Complete assortments—exquisite qualities



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In the spacious new department on the fourth floor of the new building it is possible to carry a greater variety of these exquisite undergarments than ever before. The large orders placed assure the greatest possible values at the prices.

Every garment is hand made—every garment is hand embroidered, in beautiful novelty and conventional designs, in eyelet, spray and bow-knot effects.

There are nightgowns, envelope chemises, plain chemises, undershirts and drawers, in a complete range of sizes.

Examples of the values:

Nightgowns—square, round and V-necks, with sleeves or sleeveless..... 2.45 and 3.00 Envelope Chemises—full slashed drawers, deeply scalloped..... 2.45 and 3.00

Other Philippine Embroidered Undergarments, 3.95, 5.00 to 13.50

Philippine Waists

All are beautifully hand embroidered



Waists at 12.75

Just received—a special lot of nearly one hundred dainty waists. Almost a year ago a certain waist maker shipped to the Philippine Islands a quantity of fine chiffon voile. There the material was embroidered in dainty patterns and finally shipped back to the maker.

Then the embroidered voile was made into waists in the newest styles, with dainty trimmings, such as Val lace, beadings and tuckings. Hence the unusual qualities at

8.50 to 12.75

Five New Models

Emb. Waists (sketched), trimmed with hand-drawn and rows of Val lace..... 12.75 Emb. Waists, cluster pin-tucks, panel front effect..... 8.50 Emb. Waists, with square neck, pin tucked vestee..... 8.50 Emb. Waists, hemstitched inset at front..... 10.50 Emb. Waists, touches of hand-drawn work..... 11.50

RACE ASSIMILATION IMPRESSES PRIMATE

Archbishop of York, About to Depart for England, Says He Deems Remarkable the Unity Found in America

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In what was termed his farewell interview before departing for England, the Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, Primate of England, today discussed his visit to the United States. He said he had everywhere been accorded a genuine American welcome and had found the war spirit and determination of the people remarkable.

"I have been most deeply impressed by the readiness with which the United States assimilates its foreign races," he said, "all of these races were preoccupied in developing the great resources of the country, and, therefore, I think it quite strange that the nation should enter the great war almost without a discordant voice. I think that the unity that enabled the President to declare war and enforce the draft law with such unanimity is simply marvelous."

"In fact, I found the sentiment for the war even stronger in the central West than I did in the eastern cities of your country. Some of the most eager and enthusiastic meetings which I have attended have been held in communities made up almost entirely of foreign people."

Discussing the situation in France, the Archbishop declared emphatically that the allied line would not have a decisive effect on the war.

"If the spirit of the nations will stick behind the armies of the Allies, they will yet be victorious, no matter how the battle goes," he said.

STATE ANNUITIES PLAN IS OPPOSED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—On the ground that there is no general demand for a state system of annuities in Massachusetts, Charles H. Jones, a Boston shoe manufacturer, today opposed the proposition before the Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature. It was a duplication of machinery now existing in the State Savings Bank Insurance Department, he considered, and an unwarranted expense, particularly at a time of war emergency.

The pending bill, introduced by Representative J. Weston Allen of Newton, Mr. Jones thought did not adequately cover the subject, to begin with. It was his view that any legislation touching the social and economic question of age annuities by which the State might provide for superannuated persons was too big a question to be dismissed in accordance with the terms of the Allen Bill. The bill, which would establish a system under the jurisdiction of the State Insurance Commissioner, has been favorably reported by the Committee on Social Welfare, after public hearings. It is of non-compulsory character.

FLOOR COVERINGS LIKELY TO BE SCARCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Purchasers of carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings may find themselves limited sooner or later, unless they are not restricted in the price they can pay, to rugs of paper, woolen fiber, grass, and other substitutes for wool and cotton, according to dealers. Bare floors, stained, may increase in popularity, it is said.

The prediction was made by the representative of a big manufacturing house that after April 1 the Government will prohibit the making of floor coverings which contain wool or cotton. This will not affect woolen fibre, it was said, as this product contains only a trace of wool, if any. Already the Government has obtained information from the various plants as to how much wool and cotton they use in the rugs and carpets, how much coal is burned, and how many machinists are employed in the work.

Only 20 per cent of the mill capacity of the country is being used in the making of floor coverings, according to the statements of the dealers. The remainder is being used in government work.

The shortage of material for the manufacture of linoleum especially is noticed. Great Britain, it was said, has taken the entire burlap output of India for use in war supplies, and as burlap is a most important part of linoleum, and can be obtained only in India, it leaves the manufacturers with the necessity of trying to develop a substitute.

Difficulty also is experienced in bringing in products from China, owing to the lack of ships and freight conditions in this country.

DROPPING GERMAN NAME IS REFUSED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Judge Robert Grant in the Probate Court of Suffolk County on Wednesday declared that he would not entertain at this time the petition of a man who wished his name to be changed because of its German character. It has been the practice in the Suffolk Probate Court, since the war began, to decline to consider such petitions although similar applications have been granted by other probate courts in the State. The decision of Judge Grant was made in connection with the application of a man whose identity was withheld, but who is serving on one of the jury panels in the Suffolk Superior Court. The petitioner, who

claimed to be a citizen of the United States although of German parentage, declared in his application that his name was causing him much inconvenience, especially because of the attitude toward him of other members of the jury panel, and through the frequency with which he had been subjected to challenge by lawyers on either side of a case about to be tried.

An application for a change of name on similar grounds is now pending in the Probate Court of Norfolk County, the petitioner being Jacob Heilborn of Brookline, a director in the Crown Cork Company of London, England. The petitioner, who asked that his name be changed to Hilborn, declared that he wished to forget that he is of German parentage on account of the methods pursued by Germany in the war. He stated that he has two sons in the United States Army.

SHERIFF'S FEE SYSTEM AN ISSUE

Though Rhode Island House Passes Bill Abolishing System, Senate May Not Act

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Although the Rhode Island House of Representatives has passed an act abolishing the fee system in the office of the sheriff of Providence County, and establishing in its place a flat salary system, it is believed that the Senate will not take any action on the bill, nullifying the action of the House.

It is now the practice in Rhode Island to pay the sheriff of Providence County \$5000 a year, to pay his deputies for court attendance, and for commitments. The sheriff, on the other hand, received all fees for the service of civil writs, and paid his deputies as he saw fit.

During the debate in the House it was stated that the sheriff received each year a profit of approximately \$35,000. The allegation was made by Democrats that part of this was used in the Republican campaign fund. No proof of this assertion was forthcoming, however.

It was recognized by the House leaders that there should be a change in the system, and the Judiciary Committee framed and reported an act giving the sheriff a salary of \$8000 a year. He was also allowed \$7000 a year to pay his deputies and \$3000 a year for clerical assistance. It was provided in the act that the deputies receive \$1500 a year and turn all fees in to the State.

On the floor of the House an amendment was made increasing the salary of the deputies to \$2000 from \$1500 a year. In that form the act was passed and sent along to the Senate, where it was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Although many members of the committee favor its passage it is believed that a majority of them are anxious to defeat the bill and will therefore not make any report on it.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND CRITICIZED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Declaring that the labor movement in England was Socialistic, Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, speaking at the monthly meeting of the Unitarian Club at the Somerset Hotel Wednesday, said the United States should not be diverted from its present necessary duties "by any too early anticipations of our industrial conditions after the war. Let us attend to our industries now," he said. "Let us remedy our present evils as they affect the progress of our conduct in the war."

Alexander Whiteside of the Boston Committee on Public Safety said he did not consider some of the items in the British program practicable, but said that, even in this country, labor should be allowed to have directors in many corporations, public service and otherwise, and in banks.

GRADUATES MUST AWAIT COMMISSIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There will be no graduates from the third and subsequent officers' training camps and the men given training will go back into their organizations as privates and non-commissioned officers, to await commissions as their services are needed.

The men trained, the War Department announces today, will wear white arm bands to distinguish them from their fellows. They will be known as eligibles and will be classified according to the grades they made in training.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA MEET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
SOMERVILLE, Mass.—Substituting serious consideration of the war for their usual program, members of the Signet Commandery, Knights of Malta, held their annual meeting here Wednesday night. The Rev. W. H. Lannin of Worcester, traced the struggle of autocracy through the ages, until today when the great democracies of the United States and the United Kingdom are fighting to crush autocracy for all time. Another speaker, the Rev. J. T. Manthorne of this city, mentioned some of the ways in which good government had been advanced by the war, paying particular tribute to the way in which prohibition has swept across the country.

A Separate Store—(Tremont St.—First Floor)
BOSTON, MASS.
Exclusively Specializing in
Kayser Italian Silk Underwear
SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

WHY THE AIRCRAFT REPORT WAS MADE

Senate Committee Understood to Have Issued Statement Owning to Misrepresentation and Attacks Directed Against It

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, it is learned, was led to make its report by the attacks directed against it and by the constant misrepresentation of the situation by the Committee on Public Information and the War Department. The campaign of misrepresentation of the facts is considered by some members of the committee to be little short of a national scandal.

With the knowledge of these things, offers have been made by agencies, entirely loyal and friendly to the Government, to make an investigation, and, while refusals have not been given, by one means or another officials have sought to prevent the light of publicity from being cast upon the true state of affairs. Much of the evidence placed before the committee has not been incorporated in its report, and it is given out that the purpose now is to give the public only such information as it is entitled to. Facts and figures that would be of use to the enemy have not been given.

LAWYERS TO HUNT ENEMY PROPERTY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An army of 140,000 lawyers in the United States was enlisted today in the campaign to uncover enemy property. A Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, in a letter sent to attorneys in every State, called on them to locate and report to his office all funds held by the enemy in the vicinity of where they live.

"Property aggregating in value many millions of dollars has been reported and taken over, but it is confidently believed that at least as much, if not more, is still unreported," his letter said. "The duty of locating and reporting such property is placed by law not upon this office, but upon the individual citizen. It is here that I need your help."

SUCCESSFUL WOMAN ACCOUNTANT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—In the Incorporated Accountants Journal for March, 1918, the following paragraph appeared in its "Professional Notes":

"Our Cape Town correspondent calls our attention to the fact that Miss Elizabeth Kruger has just passed the final examination of the Transvaal Society of Accountants, and is the first woman candidate who has succeeded in doing so. Miss Kruger is a South African by birth, and is at present on the staff of Messrs. Hawkins and Ward of Johannesburg. She began to study for her accountancy examinations in 1912, with Major Ward of the above firm . . . and for the last three years we understand she has been a student of Professor Findlay, C. A., F. S. A. A., who occupies the Chair of Accountancy at the South African School of Mines and Technology."

RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Minister of Labor has set up a committee, to be known as the labor resettlement committee, to advise him on the problems arising out of the demobilization of the forces. The questions which will be referred to it include not only those connected with the resettlement of soldiers and sailors in civil life, but also those connected with the disbandment of munition workers, inasmuch as the restarting of industry after the war demands that those two sets of questions shall be treated on uniform lines. All schemes devised for dealing with these questions will be referred to the committee for their consideration and advice before they are put into operation, and the committee will be closely associated with their administration. By this means, the Minister hopes to secure the co-operation of employers and trade unions with the Government, which he regards as an essential condition for success. The committee's terms of reference are as follows: "To advise the Ministry of Labor on the resettlement of labor consequent upon the demobilization of the forces and the discharge of workers, owing to the cessation of work connected with the war." The committee consists of 16 representatives of employers and 16 representatives of trade unions in

LANGUAGE QUESTION

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NEW YORK, N. Y.—Warning of a shortage of bituminous coal was issued today by fuel authorities here. The situation is due, they said, to shortage in railroad cars.

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BOSTON STREETS FUND IS \$1,541,598

Amount Available for Repairing Thoroughfares Greatly Increased by the \$3 Tax Limit Increase Legislation

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BOSTON, Mass.—Through the \$3 tax limit increase act the city of Boston has available for street work this year \$1,541,598. It also has available for meeting the increased needs of the city in the various city departments \$3,083,186 more than it would have had if the Legislature had not passed the measure.

The city now has this large street fund available in a year which, with the exception of street paving contractors, the great majority of observers believe to be unfavorable for such enterprises. It is held that the cost of labor and material is prohibitive; that labor is needed by the Government and that material will be very expensive and exceedingly hard to bring over the congested railroads.

Another thing which men who have studied the street situation in Boston are saying today is that the \$1,500,000, even if it were expended upon the streets this year with a reasonable amount of paving being done for the money, would be but a drop in the bucket compared to what is actually needed on Boston streets. Louis K. Rourke, when he was commissioner of public works, declared that more than \$10,000,000 would be needed to put the streets of Boston into the condition they should be in. Other engineers have estimated that from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 could be expended in mending, patching and paving and vastly bettering conditions.

It is declared that what the people want here in Boston is action. The season is advancing, it is pointed out. The Mayor proposes to have a committee of business men study the street problem of Boston and tell him how to expend that \$1,500,000. The committee is to consist of one member each representing the Boston real estate interests, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the City Council, the Boston Central Labor Union and one representing the Mayor himself, the last to be chairman.

It is recalled that Mayor Curley had engineers study the street problem of Boston and map out a comprehensive campaign. That report is still available and it is declared that the committee to be named to study street work can consult no engineers who know more about the conditions than those who reported in 1916.

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There are taxes to collect. Over \$500,000 of poll taxes can be got for the treasury and for street work, it is declared. Just as soon as the Mayor gets his collecting department and his assessing department and his public works department organized for his administration the people, it is said, will demand action.

The Mayor's inaugural was well received. The people, it is declared, believe in him, but as George E. Brock said Wednesday they will demand an accounting from him for the expenditure of the money the Legislature voted him with the approval of Governor McCall.

GERMANS EXPELLED BY NEW YORK CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The governors of the New York Athletic Club have voted to expell Gustave B. Kulenkampff and Frederico Stallforth for being pro-German and to exonerate Basil Ruysdael, the bass of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company, and Henry Lampe, formerly connected with the North German Lloyd line. Stallforth is a German who was connected with the plots of Captain von Rintelen. Kulenkampff, who figured in several German plots, was arrested on suspicion of communicating with Germans carrying on propaganda in South America.

A general meeting of members of the club has been called for next Monday, to expel all pro-Germans and enemy aliens.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE AGAINST TWO MEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Solly Rapoport and Herman G. Kinsler were held for the federal grand jury Wednesday after a hearing before a commissioner on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government. The alleged conspiracy consisted in the attempt to obtain a position as inspector in the United States armory here for Kinsler, who is an American citizen and to turn the notification for work over to Rapoport, who is an Austrian subject.

SIGNAL CORPS TRAINING

ORONO, Me.—The establishment at the University of Maine of a training school for the signal corps of the army is considered virtually assured as a result of the visit here today of Lieutenant Raynor Garey of the aviation section of the signal corps. Lieutenant Garey inspected the resources of the College of Technology of the university with a view to the technical training of drafted men. It is probable that 200 men will be sent here on June 1 for two months' training, and a second detail of 200 will arrive on Aug. 1. These men will be sent directly from their local draft centers.

USE OF NO WHEAT VOTED

PORTLAND, Maine.—Maine hotel and restaurant owners in convention here Wednesday voted to use no wheat on their tables from April 14 until the new crop of wheat comes. Action after that is to be determined by the situation. State Food Administrator Leon D. Merrill and Arthur D. Race of Boston addressed the hotel men.

NAVAL HONORS PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Presentation of medals and bars of honor, with a bonus of \$100 to men in the naval service for acts of bravery, is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Tillman of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee.



At Last, a silk union suit that fits

At last, a silk union suit that fits perfectly—one that will not gap or bind.

The front and back of the ordinary silk union suits are identical in width. Marvelfit Union Suits are tailored fuller in the front, and so insure more comfort by fitting correctly over the bust. They are made of Kayser Italian Silk.

The Marvelfit flaps, both back and front, overlap and remained closed, regardless of the position of the wearer.

The seat has been relieved of all uncomfortable strain by adding a full six inches to its width.

The reinforcements are enlarged to protect thoroughly where the wear and friction are greatest.

BAYONET SCHOOL WORK INSPECTED

Col. Paul Azan of French Mission Visits Camp Devens and Witnesses Drill Which Is Held on Assault Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Col. Paul Azan, head of the French Mission which is instructing officers in the United States, was the guest of honor in camp on Wednesday, inspecting the work of members of the divisional bayonet school who went "over the top" in realistic fashion, eliciting the commendation of Colonel Azan and other officials who witnessed the work. The drill was held on the assault course which has been pronounced by British officers as one of the best they ever have seen, and Capt. R. L. H. Goodday of the Canadian army, instructor in bayonet work, supervised the movements of the men, assisted by Sgt. Maj. C. S. M. Dawson, also of the Canadian forces, and one of the heroes of Vimy Ridge.

Led by Lieut. Thomas Thatcher, a former Harvard football player, and Lieut. H. P. Metcalf, long lines of soldiers sprang from a trench near the banks of the Nashua River, and dashed up a slope some 300 yards long, hurrying trenches, and attacking the "enemy" hidden in ditches fully 100 yards beyond.

Throughout the day intensive training was carried on, the three hundred and fourth regiment of infantry being engaged in combat maneuvers, with patrol and scout duty. The second battalion of the regiment led by Maj. Benjamin Joy took the part of a retreating force with the first and third battalions as pursuing units, and an attack took place in the dense woods, the main body finally retreating in good order. The small patrols did excellent work holding the enemy in check, and approximately only 30 men were "lost," while an equal number of prisoners were taken.

The work of the school for platoon commanders was portrayed under the direction of Captain Amann, and for fully an hour the men went through their various exercises. At commands given by their officers, they carried out various movements, crawling on all fours, coming quickly to their feet, running about in circles and without a pause climbing trees, the object of the school being to teach alertness. Singing was indulged in at intervals, and there were exhibitions of work on the rifle ranges, artillery fields and in other parts of the cantonment where a feature is being made of intensive drill.

Col. F. A. Pope is at the head of a board selected to pick 50 candidates for the engineer officers' training camp at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. The engineer corps has added seven men to the inactive list in order that they can take up shipbuilding in Philadelphia, Pa.

On Monday, each company will begin training in chorus singing, and will practice for 15 minutes daily under two soldiers selected as song leaders by the captains of the divisions.

Naval Service Club Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Sailors from nearly every State in the Union have registered at the Naval Service Club on Beacon Hill since the opening of the club, and nightly its dormitories comprising 60 beds are filled. The canteen is a most appreciated feature of the work for enlisted men of the navy, and this department is constantly catering to a larger number of men.

A mail box has been installed in the corridors of the building, and several hundred letters are sent out weekly, paper and envelopes being supplied by the club free.

On a recent evening the sailors were guests at a lecture entitled "British Women in the War," given by S. K. Ratcliffe of London, England, the event being preceded by a military band concert.

An invitation has been extended the men to hear, on Friday evening, a concert by Robert Atkinson and his one-man orchestra at 13 Newbury Street, Emanuel Parish House, where a splendid party is being done for the sailors. Refreshments will be served, and all sailors will be cordially welcomed.

Boys May Enlist as Buglers

BOSTON, Mass.—Officials of the marine corps recruiting station have been authorized to accept for enlistment 90 boys between the ages of 16 and 18 years as apprentices to become buglers and drummers, the enlistments to be optional, either for the duration of the war, or during the boys' minority.

Enlistments in the different branches of the service on Wednesday were the following: Navy 31, naval reserve 45, marine corps 2, British-Canadian Army 23, United States Army 13, and United States merchant marine 48.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE COURSE ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to start on May 27 its third intensive course in naval architecture, it is announced today. This is to be on a somewhat different basis than the earlier ones, as it will be especially adapted to men who have had some experience in engineering work in the field or in the office, but who still lack some essentials before they can undertake drafting work for ships.

In answer to the announcements of the earlier courses, Prof. C. H. Peabody, head of the department of naval architecture and marine engineering at Tech, under whose supervision and personal care such courses must come, has received applications from men already in active business. They were

not accepted, however, because the courses as arranged demanded practically the grade of a senior in the institute or a college, says the institute. It is evident that there are in business many men who are already sufficiently trained in engineering work so that with a short intensive course on matters especially pertaining to the drafting work for ships, they will prove to be valuable aids in a much-needed war work.

Applicants should be between the ages of 21 and 31, and the course will be undertaken for any number between a minimum of 30 and a maximum of 50. Applicants should have a knowledge of mathematics, including trigonometry, and a fair experience in mechanical drawing.

Y. M. C. A. IN WAR INDUSTRIAL WORK

Boston Organization Plans to Give Aid to Great Industrial Army Behind Fighting Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Development of an industrial department that is now ready to serve the great industrial army behind the fighting forces just as efficiently as it does the man in uniform is announced by the Boston Y. M. C. A. Its program of activities is outlined under eight heads. The first is education, including English for the non-English speaking, citizenship and Americanization, vocational training, training of foremen and supervisors and shop lectures. The other heads include protection of the worker and personal care, thrift, specific welfare work to meet special needs, employment and labor turnover, personal efficiency in industry, social and recreational expressions of industrial workers, and neighborhood or community organization behind industry.

The work has been placed in the charge of an industrial secretary, Guy D. Gold, who will work with an industrial committee composed of Sabin P. Sanger, chairman; Henry W. Newhall and J. Grafton Minot.

The department will work in cooperation with existing agencies, public and private, seeking to give coordination, direction and effectiveness to the work of these agencies before introducing new agencies, but it stands ready to give immediate action and development to its program while these correlations are being worked out. For the past year the Y. M. C. A. has been studying the situation. For six months of his time Mr. Gold was loaned to the United States Government to assist the Department of Labor in developing the war emergency labor program. Having completed his work in Washington, Mr. Gold has returned to Boston.

Mr. Gold is trained in teaching, in law, in civil engineering and in business; a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1906, A. B. and Phi Beta Kappa; well and favorably known as an industrial counselor to both employers and employees; specialist in immigrant education, author of several textbooks for teaching non-English speaking persons and a lecturer on industrial activities. Mr. Gold came to Boston from four years of work in Brockton, Mass., where he was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce and prominently associated with the activities of the city. His recent experiences in industrial war work should add to his usefulness at this time.

PACKERS' EMPLOYEES TO GET \$4,050,000

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago packers, who must complete the operation by the first of next week, are distributing the back pay to Jan. 14, as directed by the award of the recent arbitration. Approximately half of the employees were affected by the award and the combined back pay is approximately \$4,050,000.

It cost Armour & Co., with 60,000 employees, 35,000 of whom were affected, \$1,250,000; Swift & Co., \$1,300,000, and Morris & Co., Wilson & Co. and the Cudahy Packing Company combined about \$1,500,000.

It is said that wages and salaries of men not affected by the award are being adjusted voluntarily by the packers.

Armour & Co. it was learned, have advanced the pay of some 15,000 salaried employees 5 per cent, equal to about \$2,000,000 a year.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

BOSTON, Mass.—Plans to aid in passing the Suffrage Amendment through the United States Senate and secure its ratification by the Massachusetts Legislature will be discussed at the second annual state convention of the Massachusetts branch of the National Woman's Party which will be held at Kingsley Hall, Ford Hall Building, 15 Ashburton Place, Saturday afternoon, April 13. Reports of officers and committees will be read at the business session and officers will be elected. Miss Olive Mills Belcher, state chairman, will address the meeting after which supper will be served and there will be talks by Walter Prichard Eaton, author and critic, Herbert Parsons, deputy commissioner of probation, and Mrs. Louise R. Sykes, formerly vice-president of the Connecticut branch of the National Woman's Party.

W. C. T. U. WELFARE FUND

BOSTON, Mass.—Reports from various teams of the Women's Christian Temperance Union engaged in canvassing for the union's war welfare fund were made Wednesday at a meeting held in Gilbert Hall, with Mrs. Frank F. Hill presiding. The cash amount collected up to Wednesday was \$1842.60. Prof. Walter S. Athearn spoke to the workers on the future tasks of this organization on the reconstruction period following the war and national prohibition.

MUSIC

Miss Ridley's 'Cello Recital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Miss Mildred Ridley, Violoncellist—Recital in Jordan Hall, with Miss Martha Baird, pianist, assisting; evening of April 10. The program: Brahms, sonata in E minor, op. 38; Herbert, concerto, op. 30; Fritzenhagen, minuet, op. 45; Glazounoff, "Mistral's Song," op. 71; Poppo, "Elf Dance," op. 28; Servain, fantasia, "Souvernir de Spa."

BOSTON, Mass.—Miss Ridley, the violoncellist, appearing in Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening, presented selections which were presumably taken from the repertoire of the Ridley Sisters Trio, of which she is a member. Her principal number, the Brahms sonata in E minor, she and her associate pianist, Miss Baird, interpreted with mark-worthy power. Accordingly, she fairly justified herself in going before the public as a player in a chamber music group. Her number, however, which was second on the program, and second, too, in magnitude, comprising the allegro and the adagio from Herbert's concerto, she performed with rather uncertain hand. Wherefore she can hardly be said to have proved herself an all round "cello soloist."

Let the artist's teachers and friends decide which is the better triumph for her to make, that of the chamber music interpreter, or that of the solo wonder-worker. In the sonata she dealt with music that puts listeners in a mood of deep thinking and a restrained feeling; whereas in the concerto she dealt with the kind that puts them in sentimental mood, when summer mists float low on the fields, and the Champak odours fall like sweet thoughts in a dream.

Tone and execution are the somewhat pitiless essentials of the whole matter, let the style of the music be what it will. A pleasing tone, without any of the roughness so frequent in violoncello playing, the performer has. A smooth execution she has also, except when there is too much technical embroidery to be manipulated.

ELEVATED PROBLEMS TO BE PUT TO A VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Following a discussion of several proposed remedies for the present condition of the Boston Elevated, including the purchase of the Cambridge subway for the Commonwealth, the Board of Trade decided Wednesday night, to have a secret ballot, by mail, on each question. The recommendations, which were under discussion, were brought in by a special committee appointed by the board to investigate the street railway situation.

This committee, made up of Gilbert A. Pevey, Judge Robert Walcott of the Middlesex County Court, George F. McKelligott, George L. Dow and Edward F. McGlenon submitted the following recommendations.

"That the Cambridge Board of Trade advocate the purchase by the Commonwealth of the Cambridge subway on proper terms; that there be no remission of taxes to the Boston Elevated Railway Company; that there be no legislation preventing inclosed free transfer areas in the public streets of Cambridge; that the Boston Elevated Railway Company be not relieved of its contract for 5-cent fares and unlimited transfers unless in return to give the special franchises obtained; that there be no increase in fares except with the approval of a public board, such as the Public Service Commission, having charge of the same subject for all railways and railroads in the Commonwealth; that the so-called 'service at cost' plan be not adopted; and that the board of managers of the Boston Elevated Railway Company be selected by those who are to receive the financial gains resulting from efficient management, and suffer the financial losses resulting from inefficient management."

F. J. GODSOL'S CASE IS AGAIN ADJOURNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An adjournment until next Monday on the ground that the documentary evidence of the French Government to support the charge against him had not been received, was obtained by the Government, through District Attorney Laskey, when the case of Frank J. Godsol was called before United States Commissioner Hitt yesterday.

The extradition proceedings have been postponed from time to time against the protests of his counsel. On Monday Godsol, who is in the District of Columbia jail, will have been in confinement for 40 days. His counsel contends that under the Franco-American extradition treaty he must be released unless competent evidence to support the charge is presented.

Mr. Laskey said he would be prepared then to have a final disposition of the case.

BOSTON'S CLEAN-UP COMMITTEE MEETS

BOSTON, Mass.—Unflagging energy in the matter of keeping the city clean is to be urged every day this year upon not only the street cleaning and the garbage and ashes removal service of the city, but upon the citizens themselves, by the Boston Clean-Up Committee. The committee, at a meeting held Wednesday afternoon in the city council chamber in City Hall, favored the abolition of the contract system of garbage, ashes and rubbish removal. The committee declared that this work should be done by the city. Mayor Peters told the committee that he and every city official and every city department would cooperate with the committee especially during the clean-up campaign from May

5 to May 18. He said that the city proposes to expend \$10,000, if necessary, this year in the removal of unsightly and useless structures.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Percy G. Bolster, chairman; T. H. Bilodeau, vice-chairman; William W. Locke, secretary, and George H. Morton, chairman.

The committee has got 300 window posters, 85,000 circulars and 1000 clean-up cards which are to be distributed before the campaign starts. The posters will say: "Clean Up, Paint Up and Plant War Gardens."

TRANSPORTATION BOARD FAVORED

Favorable Report in Massachusetts Senate on Successor of Boston Transit Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Favorable report has been made in the Massachusetts Senate on Senator Lawler's bill for a Metropolitan Transportation bill, to take over the powers and duties of the Boston Transit Commission, which expires this summer. Five members would constitute the new commission, two appointed by the Governor and three by the Mayor of Boston. The commission would be authorized to study passenger traffic in the Boston metropolitan district, both steam and electric, and recommend plans for improvement and coordination of service.

A referendum to the people of Nantucket on the question of permitting motor vehicles to be operated upon the island, is provided for in a bill the Senate advanced to a third reading on Wednesday. Four years ago the islanders voted against the use of automobiles.

The House advanced to a third reading a bill to designate the Mayflower as the floral emblem of Massachusetts. In so doing, it defeated an amendment offered by Representative Sawyer of Ware to designate the lilac.

The order for a report by the Attorney-General as to the means of halting the levying of assessments by the New England Fish Exchange on every pound of fish landed at the Boston Fish Pier, was adopted.

The Senate rejected the bill, on petition of the State Commissioner of Weights and Measures, to standardize bags in which fuel is sold in small quantities.

Sheep Bounty Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Encouragement of sheep raising as a war measure, by the means of a state bounty of \$1 on each ewe lamb, is contemplated in a bill which the Committee on Agriculture of the Massachusetts Legislature has agreed to report favorably. What disposition the Legislature will make of the subject remains a question, in that Attorney-General Atwill has given an informal opinion to the committee that the proposed bounty is unconstitutional.

The measure is "for the purpose of stimulating the production of food and clothing during the present war emergency" and continues for one year after the end of the war. Upon boards of assessors in every city and town is imposed the duty of making a return to the State Board of Agriculture, on or before July 1 of each year, the number of lambs and their owners entitled to the bounty.

MR. BOWLES PLACES HOG ISLAND BLAME

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Responsibility for delays in construction at the government shipyard at Hog Island, Pa., was laid to Dwight P. Robinson, formerly president of the American International Corporation's shipbuilding company, in a special report made to the Senate Commerce Committee today by Francis T. Bowles, assistant to the general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Mr. Robinson was removed on Feb. 24 and Frederick Holbrook was put in his place. Besides displacing Mr. Robinson, Mr. Bowles' report said, he also had caused the discharge of the works manager and 14 other high-salaried principals, and had effected economies in management that enabled the yard to be allotted contracts for 60 ships besides the 120 originally assigned.

RHODE ISLAND STATE GUARD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Formation of a state guard composed of 18 companies of 100 men each, with an appropriation of \$50,000 for the establishment and maintenance of the guard, is provided by an act favorably reported by the Senate Finance Committee Wednesday and ordered on the calendar for today.

The committee has reduced the appropriation from \$75,000 to \$50,000 and has eliminated the section giving the members of the state guard the powers of deputy sheriffs. The members will also be liable to jury duty under the act as recommended.

WISCONSIN ELECTION FIGURES

MADISON, Wis.—The total vote for Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican, at the recent state election was 163,980, while the vote for Joseph E. Davies, Democrat, was 148,713, and for Victor L. Berger, Socialist, 110,487, according to complete figures before the state canvassing board. This gives the Republican candidate a plurality of 15,267 votes.

RYAN RELEASED FROM PRISON

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Frank J. Ryan of Indianapolis, whose sentence of seven years for complicity in the Indianapolis "dynamite conspiracy" cases was commuted several days ago by President Wilson, has been released from the federal penitentiary here and left for Chicago.

G. A. R. INDORSES COL. J. P. BRADLEY

Boston Man Is Favored for Commander-in-Chief in the Next National Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Col. J. Payson Bradley, a past department commander and a member of Post 2, Boston, received unanimous indorsement as a candidate for commander-in-chief from the encampment of the department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, at its session Wednesday at Faneuil Hall. The encampment appointed 25 delegates to represent the department at the national encampment to be held Aug. 18 in Portland, Ore. The election of commander-in-chief is to come in Portland. It is understood that many of the other state departments are supporting Colonel Bradley for that position.

It was decided to continue holding the department encampments in Boston—this following an invitation from Horace Goodwin, senior vice department commander, to come next year to Springfield. The Smoot Pension bill now before Congress was given unanimous indorsement.

Members of the department acclaimed the address of Orlando A. Somers, Commander-in-Chief, given at the closing banquet in the afternoon at Ford Hall, as one of the strongest in their history. This is due, perhaps, to the fact that the veterans saw that their commander-in-chief was living in the present with unabated alertness. As he spoke he did not loiter in the glories of the past, but, with vigorous and genial tread, marched abreast of the front that is facing "the today," and gave evidence of possessing a vision that was not provincial but interprovincial in scope.

Regarding war, he said, "The world did not learn the lesson we soldiers brought it. History is again repeating itself. It is necessary to repeat itself, just as long as it is necessary." Commander-in-Chief Somers then hastened away to the State House to greet the Massachusetts Senate.

Other speakers at the closing banquet were Speaker Channing H. Cox of the Massachusetts House, President Henry G. Wells of the Massachusetts Senate, Past Commander George A. Hoxley, Col. J. Payson Bradley, Assistant Adjutant-General Philip A. Nordell and the department commander-elect Edwin P. Stanley.

President Wells asserted that, "We are meeting the test," and told what large quantities of meat, wheat and sugar are being saved. He showed how the soldiers themselves are conserving, since at Camp Devens the various divisions had already saved \$568,000 in cash by conserving food.

Sons of Veterans Auxiliary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. Alice A. Pratt of Melrose was elected president of the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, Massachusetts Division, meeting in annual convention in Kingsley Hall, Wednesday. Miss Margaret W. Carney of Melrose was indorsed for national president. Other division officers elected yesterday were: vice-president, Mrs. Myrtle Stoddard, Chelsea; division council, Mrs. Mabelle M. Ham, Mrs. Lena Carver, Worcester; Mrs. Flora A. S. Whitney of Worcester; treasurer, Mrs. Mae L. Bush, Westfield; secretary, Mrs. Grace Sweet, Melrose; patriotic instructor, Mrs. Louise L. Borden, New Bedford; chaplain, Mrs. Mabel S. Franklin, Greenfield; inspector, Miss Eva Taylor, Plymouth; instituting and installing officer, Mrs. Ina Driscoll, Holbrook; press correspondent, Mrs. Lucretia Floyd, Arlington; chief of staff and national delegate-at-large, I. Pearl Waugh, Arlington; national alternate to delegate-at-large, Mr. Winnie F. Scott, Boston; national delegate, Mrs. Amy Willis, Roslindale; alternate to national delegate, Mrs. Emma Parker, North Adams; Soldiers' Home dormitory committee, Mrs. Ham and Division Judge-Advocate Dr. Ernest W. Homan. The association voted \$100 for the purchase of a Liberty bond.

Sons of Veterans Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Massachusetts division, Sons of Veterans, in annual convention Tuesday and Wednesday at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, chose Rufus A. Soule Jr., of camp 150, New Bedford, to succeed Dr. Ernest W. Homan of Wakefield as division commander.

The other officers elected are: Senior vice-commander, Frederick V. Bell, Walpole; junior vice-commander, the Rev. Edwin B. Dolan, Holyoke; division council, William L. Anderson, Roslindale; Clair T. H. Woodard of Lynn and Charles W. MacNeal of Ashland; dormitory committee, Dr. Ernest W. Homan, Wakefield; G. A. R. fund commission, Fred E. Bolton, Roxbury.

The division council announced that it had voted to buy a \$500 bond of the first Liberty Loan, another of the second Liberty Loan, and is now ready to buy one of the third.

Woman's Relief Corps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Speakers at the annual camp fire of the Massachusetts department of the Woman's Relief Corps held Wednesday evening in Shawmut Congregational Church included Charles H. Wright of the Governor's Council; John E. Gilman, representing Mayor Peters; Alonzo A. Somers, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; the national president, Mrs. Lois M. Knauft; Daniel E. Denny, past department commander for Massachusetts, and the new commander, Edwin P. Stanley. The department president

of the W. R. C., Mrs. S. Anna Starkweather, presided. Flags were presented to the Morningstar Baptist Church of Pittsfield, to the Old Drury High School, and to the Wakefield High School.

INDIAN DISTURBANCE MAY NEED TROOPS

RENO, Nev.—A threatened uprising of Piute, Goshute and Shoshone Indians in eastern Nevada has assumed such a serious aspect that troops may be needed to stop it, according to Arthur W. Allen, special agent of the Department of Justice, who is near the scene of the trouble.

Federal District Attorney William B. Woodburn received a telegram last night from Allen asking him to make arrangements for dispatching troops to the reservation in case the Indian police are unable to control the situation. Mr. Woodburn today was in touch with the military authorities at Ft. Douglas, Utah, the army post nearest the reservation.

The Indians are reported to have been supplied with arms and poison and advised to attack Indian agents and white settlers.

According to statements made by loyal Indians, the arms and poison were supplied by a white man, whose identity has not been discovered. His operations are said to have extended over several hundred miles of territory, extending from Pioche and Elko, Nev., and as far east as Deep Creek, Utah.

NORFOLK DOWNS LINE DISCONTINUED

BOSTON, Mass.—Acting under orders from the Public Service Commission, the Bay State Street Railway Company discontinued its line between Quincy and Norfolk Downs Wednesday. Mayor Whiton of Quincy recently complained to the commission about the service and equipment of several lines in and around Quincy.

The inspector sent to investigate by the commission recommended that the Norfolk Downs branch be discontinued until such time as its trackage should be put in a safe condition to operate, and he also recommended that the speed on the Hough's Neck line and the Weymouth Landing line be decreased from 12 to 10 miles an hour. The new regulations went into effect Wednesday, the only other change being on the Hough's Neck line, where a one-hour schedule will replace a 40-minute schedule.

PONY LICENSE HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MALDEN, Mass.—Petition of the Malden Ministers Association that a public hearing be held before action is taken on granting pony licenses in this city during the coming year was granted at the special meeting of the board of aldermen Tuesday evening, and the date was set for April 16. It is understood that at least three of the seven aldermen have decided to vote for granting no licenses next year.

CAMP DONIPHAN CLEAN-UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Acting upon the request of military authorities at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma City has begun a crusade to weed out certain resorts and gambling and liquor dens. Hundreds of soldiers from Camp Doniphan visit Oklahoma City weekly.



Make the Task of
Window Cleaning Easier
WINDOWS, mirrors—any article of
glass—can be cleaned quickly and with-
out any labor by washing with a strong solu-
tion of

20
MULE TEAM BORAX

The Borax softens the water, dissolves and loosens the dirt and leaves the glass clean and clear as crystal—without spots or streaks.

AT ALL DEALERS

Send for booklet. It describes 100 household uses for 20 MULE TEAM BORAX.

PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO. New York Chicago

A duty to your home: "Buy a Liberty Bond"

GAS LIGHTING IS AGAIN IN DEBATE

Boston City Council to Determine Whether to Abolish or Continue the Present Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Whether it will vote to abolish the gas contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and thus face the uncertainty of a new contract at greatly increased rates, or continue the present contract and allow the 100 odd striking lamp-lighters to remain out of the positions they held, is the question confronting the members of the Boston City Council today. It is said that most of the men who did lamp-lighting for the Welsbach Street Lighting Company, the company to which the Boston Consolidated Gas Company sublet the lighting contract, are today in other employments.

Protest against the gas company and pleas for the striking lamp-lighters were made on Wednesday night before the City Council, which held a public hearing on the proposition to abolish the contract with the Consolidated. The proposal comes, really, because of the strike of the lamp-lighters and the city cannot compel the Consolidated to make the Welsbach Company re-employ the men who want \$3 a day instead of the \$2 they were getting until last December when they struck.

John J. Walsh appeared for the interests favoring the abolition of the contract. He declared that the Consolidated had repeatedly violated the terms of the agreement with the city. Michael T. Callahan, clerk of the lamp division, said that the city has spent more than \$1,000,000 for gas lighting without any supervision or inspection of the service. He said no test of the candle power of the lamps had been made since 1914. He said that formerly there had been four inspectors overseeing the system, but that early in Mayor Curley's term of office the four men had been shifted to the assessing department, where they were given the rating of clerks. Mr. Callahan said that from Dec. 31, the date of the strike, until Dec. 31, a total of 17,893 lamps had not been lighted. He had figures to show that from Jan. 1 until April 1 about 15,000 lamps had not been lighted. He said the city pays the Consolidated Gas Company \$208,000 a year for gas. The council adjourned finally, taking the matter under advisement.

BOSTON Y. M. C. U. MEETS

BOSTON, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union held last night the following directors were elected: For three years, Frank L. Locke, Charles L. Burrill and Edward A. Church, and for one year, Charles Jackson. Immediately after the meeting the directors met and elected the following officers: President, Frank L. Locke; vice-president, George S. Baldwin; secretary, Charles L. Burrill; treasurer, Edward A. Church; directors, John R. Ainsley, William H. Brown, Robert W. Frost, W. R. Peabody, H. D. Heathfield, Horace Morrison, George S. Smith and Charles Jackson. The annual reports of the committee for the year ending March 31, 1918 showed the receipts to be \$85,281.26 and the expenditures \$86,582.93. Much of the work of the past year has been war service work, and the item of most importance was the establishment of the United Service Club for enlisted men of the army and navy.



PROHIBITION WORK NOT TO BE RELAXED

Massachusetts Leaders to Discuss
Situation From All Angles Be-
fore Deciding Upon the Lines
for Continuance of Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Steps to determine
sentiment relative to state-wide and
war-time prohibition for Massachu-
setts, now that the Legislature has
ratified the federal constitutional
amendment, are being taken by Wil-
liam Shaw, general secretary of the
United Society of Christian Endeavor
and former Prohibition Party candi-
date for Governor. Inquiry by The
Christian Science Monitor has revealed
many different views on this question,
and temperance leaders are thoroughly
considering it from all angles before
reaching a decision as to where the
greatest efforts shall be concentrated
in continuing the dry campaign.

"If the Constitutional Convention
adopts the state prohibition amend-
ment and it goes to the polls next
November," said Mr. Shaw, "there
would be a gain of but one year over
national prohibition, for the state law
would not go into effect until May 1,
1919, the end of the license year. By
that date, quite likely the necessary
36 states will have ratified the federal
amendment, which then will become
operative in 1920.

"Bone-dry national prohibition is,
of course, our goal of many years.
It is realized, however, that the closing
of the saloons would be of most
decided assistance to the war pro-
gram in an industrial State like
Massachusetts. Pressure has been
brought to bear upon President Wil-
son to proclaim absolute war probi-
tution, and he undoubtedly has full
power to do so when he deems the
emergency demands it.

"It is rumored that the liquor ele-
ment will attempt to force the issue
at the polls if the temperance forces
decide not to push state prohibition.
But the overwhelming vote in the
Legislature clearly reflected the popu-
lar demand for abolition of the liquor
traffic and its accompanying evils. The
brewers and distillers would therefore
face the prospect of being legislated
out of existence 12 months earlier,
should they see fit to carry it to the
polls for the slight chance and doubt-
ful advantage of seeing state probi-
tution defeated by the people and so
discrediting the action of the legis-
lature.

"The vote of the Massachusetts Leg-
islature shows how unresponsive to
the popular view were Senators Lodge
and Weeks in the National Senate.
Both of them, it is remembered, voted
against the federal amendment.

"I relieve Governor McCall's state-
ment as to the unconstitutionality of
the proposed state-wide referendum on
national prohibition ended whatever
prospects it might have had in the
State Senate. The subsequent victory
was more than the most sanguine
could have expected.

"Quite likely Governor McCall will
derive some political prestige from his
'eleventh hour statement,' as the poli-
ticians call it. It is true that this
may be of some advantage to him next
fall, especially should he decide to be
a candidate for the United States Sen-
ate. But Governor McCall, it must
be said in fairness, has a record in
favor of prohibition dating back to
the time when he was a member of
the Massachusetts House of Representa-
tives. Neither Senators Lodge nor
Weeks have such a record, but have
consistently and persistently opposed
all temperance legislation."

**\$500,000,000 MORE
ASKED FOR IN CANADA**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The War Appropria-
tion Bill, 1918, was given its second
reading in the House of Commons last
night after several hours' interesting
debate. After the second reading of
the bill had been proposed by the
Premier, Sir Robert Borden, the Min-
ister of Militia and Defense, Major-
General Newburn, made a most com-
prehensive statement, setting forth
certain information, more especially
upon the military side of the questions
which were involved. This was the
Minister's maiden speech, and the im-
pression he made was an excellent
one, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of
the Opposition, congratulating him
upon his effort.

In asking for the sum of \$500,000,-
000 for military and naval purposes,
for the current fiscal year, Sir Robert
Borden put war estimates of \$516,-
853,804 before the House. This sum
is made up as follows: Militia and
Defense Department, \$443,050,000;
other departments \$73,803,804, making
a total of \$516,853,804. Sir Robert
Borden showed that the war had cost
Canada about \$375,000,000 up to the
end of the fiscal year which drew to
its conclusion on March 31 last. The
total cost of the war up to the end
of March, 1919, would be nearly
\$1,400,000,000, when Canada's national
debt would be, roughly speaking, \$1,-
600,000,000.

In the course of his remarks Gen-
eral Newburn said that Canada's force
on the western front was 150,000, un-
der Sir Arthur Currie. In addition to
these, there were between 50,000 and
60,000 additional troops, including for-
estry battalions and so forth behind
the lines. Speaking of the recent
fighting, the Minister said that the ex-
ploits of the Canadian cavalry had
been marvelous, but he regretted to
add that the casualties had been heavy,
more especially among the officers.
Referring to the crying need of men
at the front, General Newburn ex-
pressed confidence that the Province
of Quebec would do its duty, and

would yield her quota to keep up the
number of Quebec battalions at the
front.

The Minister paid a generous tribu-
te to the Royal Flying Corps, which
had been a great asset in the new
way of fighting. While it was an im-
perial organization, no fewer than
5000 young Canadians, the flower of
the country's youth, had joined that
gallant corps, and brought glory to
Canada. The British-Canadian Rec-
ruiting Mission in the United States
had recruited 17,553 British subjects
in America. Another interesting point
mentioned by the Minister of Militia
was that there had been transported
across the Dominion for overseas
something like 80,000 Chinese coolies
who were doing labor work close to
the lines in France.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—If an amendment
to the Militia Act is accepted by the
Government, Canada will shortly
adopt universal military training.
Notice of an amendment to this effect
has been given by Mr. H. M. Mowatt,
representative of one of the Toronto
divisions, who believes that 30 days'
military training, each year, for two
or three years, would be good for the
young men of Canada, and would be
a national insurance for peace and
safety.

The proposed amendment will pro-
vide for the compulsory enrolling of
all men of military age in Canada,
and these men will compose the mil-
itia force of the Dominion. The idea
of the mover of the amendment is
that the men shall serve without pay-
ment, excepting that they shall re-
ceive a subsistence allowance.

THIRD JEWISH GROUP ON ITS WAY

Three Hundred Men to Do Gar-
rison Duty in Palestine Under
British Flag in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Patriotic addresses
in which there were frequent allu-
sions to the reoccupancy of Palestine
by the Jewish battalions, appeals for
more recruits for these overseas fight-
ing forces in the Far East, and a re-
quest that every support be given the
Allies, characterized the mass meeting
held on Boston Common at noon today,
when a delegation of 300 volunteers
on their way from New York, Phila-
delphia, Pa., and other points, who ar-
rived earlier in the day, were given a
farewell by the British-Canadian Rec-
ruiting Mission and various Jewish
organizations of the city.

The men who will join the Jewish
battalion of the British Army were met
at the South Station by recruiting of-
ficials, also by a delegation of about
30 volunteers from this vicinity, and
after breakfast had been served, they
were formed in line, and with the
British tank Britannia leading, marched
from Park Square through Boylston
and Tremont streets to the Common.
Later continuing to the Chamber of
Commerce Building, where a short
pause was made, and the tank dropped
from the parade.

Headed by a band of music, and with
numerous American, British, and Zion-
ist flags, the line then proceeded back
to the Common, where the mass meet-
ing was opened with three cheers for
each of the flags, and a short appeal
was made for all to purchase Liberty
bonds.

Dr. Joseph Shohan of Boston pre-
sided, and in his short address stated
that this is the third group of recruits
leaving Boston for Palestine to win
back the land of the fathers, and that
it is a notable fact that each group is
larger than the one preceding.

Another speaker was Dr. M. Sirkin
of New York City, who has been one
of the leaders in establishing the Jew-
ish legion. He stated that it is the
duty of the Jewish people to volunteer
for service, and if every help is given
the Allies, Kaiserism will be shattered
for all time. He alluded to the re-
occupancy of Palestine by the Jews,
and said that Muhammadanism must
be eliminated in the East. He urged
the recruits to go forward and never
to retreat, and said that the hopes of
the Jewish race are bound up in the
hopes of the Allies. Altogether, more
than 800,000 Jews are today partici-
pating in the great struggle for de-
mocracy, he said.

Albert Hurwitz spoke briefly, em-
phasizing the importance of securing
more recruits, and said that there was
room for any man who would enlist
in the battalion.

Private Isadore Wall, who has been
detained to attend the departure of
the Jewish volunteers in Massachusetts
made an address declaring that
at last the Jews are to have a country
of their own, regained from the Mu-
hammadans. He referred to Palestine
as the early home of art and civiliza-
tion, and stated that it is the duty of
all patriotic Jews to join the battalions
being organized, and to help in win-
ning back the land of the Jews, that
future generations may live under
flags of freedom.

Others who addressed the gathering
were I. Goldman of New York and G.
Ogransky.

This afternoon, the volunteers headed
by members of the British-Canadian
Mission, will march to Ruggles Hall,
Roxbury, where they will be tendered
a reception by the Boston Jewish Com-
munity League. Dinner will be served
by members of the South End Hebrew
organizations, in charge of Max Salvin.

At 4:30 o'clock another parade will
start at the corner of Dover and Wash-
ington streets and march through
Harrison Avenue, Essex, and Wash-
ington and Canal streets to the West
End. An open-air meeting will be held
at the corner of Chambers and Eaton
streets, after which the men will
march to the North Station, leaving at
7:30 o'clock for Windsor, N. S., from
which point they will later sail for
English training camps.

ITALO-JUGO-SLAV COMPACT REACHED

Sir Arthur Evans in the Manches-
ter Guardian Reports Its Con-
clusion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—An article
contributed by Sir Arthur Evans to
The Manchester Guardian is the
first announcement to reach England
that the efforts which have been made
for some time past to effect a rap-
prochement between Italy and the
Jugo-Slavs have resulted in the con-
clusion of an agreement of what Sir
Arthur pronounces to be "of far-
reaching importance" between the
Italian representative, Dr. Adrea
Torre, and Dr. A. Trumbich, repre-
senting the Jugo-Slav committee.
Both sides, it is stated, agree to the
general application of the axiom of
nationality in laying down future
boundary lines, subject, in special
cases which do not vitally affect the
interests of either party, to an amica-
ble agreement for which, Sir Arthur
remarks, the peace congress could no
doubt supply umpires. The Jugo-
Slavs on their part agree to support
the rightful claims of Italy to reclaim
her children from Hapsburg dominion.

In Sir Arthur Evans' opinion, this
agreement "is itself the coup de grace
to the ill-starred secret convention
concluded in London in April, 1915,
between the Italian Government and
the Entente powers as to the condi-
tion precedent for the entry of Italy
into the war," and which stipulated,
he recalls, "that a large strip of the
eastern coast of the Adriatic, inhab-
ited by a purely Slav population, and
including the whole of North Dalmat-
ia and the very stronghold of Jugo-
Slav nationalist sentiment, was prom-
ised to Italy as a reward for her co-
operation." Its doom was really
sealed, he considers, by Signor Or-
lando, the Italian Premier, in the re-
cent speech in which he alluded to the
value which Italy attached to Jugo-
Slav friendship, and in which Sir
Arthur describes him as hinting that
the only apology for the agreement
"was to be found in the fact that it
was conceived at the time as a neces-
sary measure of protection against an
Austria-Hungary still existing as an
Adriatic power after the war."

Signor Torre, who is spoken of as
the coming Foreign Minister of Italy,
represents, writes Sir Arthur, "a
large and weighty committee of poli-
ticians of all shades of opinion who
have set themselves to carry into effect
a working scheme of cooperation with
non-German and non-Magyar nation-
alities of Austria-Hungary. The body
on behalf of which Signor Torre was
empowered to act consists of about
three-quarters of the members of the
Senate—formerly reckoned as a Gio-
vian body—and over half of the
Chamber of Deputies. A practical
understanding already exists with the
accredited representatives of other
Austrian nationalities, including the
Poles and the Tzeco-Slovaks. By the
Jugo-Slav agreement the aims of the
kindred Serb, Croat, and Slovene el-
ements to form with Serbia a national
state are practically indorsed, and the
Pact of Corfu, though not actually
named, is implicitly recognized. . . .
This agreement, following on the other
understandings already arrived at, is
the prelude to a conference to be held
at Rome in which the representatives
of other nationalities of Austria-Hun-
gary will also take part. Vienna is
already showing signs of alarm, and
there are solid reasons for believing
that with the frank support of the
Italian Government, with which it is
to be hoped, the other allied govern-
ments will come into line, the peoples
of Austria-Hungary now seeking the
means to exercise the right of self-
determination may make rapid strides
toward their goal."

The Manchester Guardian itself
agrees with Sir Arthur Evans in a
leading article that "another very im-
portant step has been taken on the
road to a complete adjustment of the
claims of Italy and the Southern Slavs
along the eastern shores of the Adri-
atic." "Of all the indications of a
growing desire to achieve a friendly
understanding between the two peo-
ples," it observes, "the present agree-
ment is much the most tangible evi-
dence so far of a new and better state
of things, and although not official at
present, such an unofficial agreement,

with such a backing in the Italian Sen-
ate and Chamber, as Sir Arthur Evans
describes, must carry great weight."

Its chief importance, The Manches-
ter Guardian considers, is that it ac-
cepts for the disputed Adriatic regions
the general application of the rule of
nationality, and stipulates that neither
side shall push its territorial claims
in violation of that rule. "These gen-
eralities," writes the English Liberal
organ, "do not themselves settle the
very knotty problems of the Adriatic.
These, like many problems of nation-
ality, come down in the long run to
difficult details." But the agreement
does denote a mutual toleration and
good will, it considers, which, applied
to the general rule, would enable the
two races to overcome the difficulties
of detail. "The importance of this
new understanding—assuming it to be
adopted by the governments involved
—is at least threefold," it concludes.
"It would be a moral reinforcement to
our cause, which has hitherto suffered
from the Allies' failure in the Adriatic
region to apply in practice the prin-
ciples which they all profess. It
would make a just settlement prac-
ticable, and the future much more
hopeful, and it would compel Austria
to consider seriously the claims of her
subject nationalities and to make con-
cessions to them which would bring
her nearer to the standpoint of the
Allies, and that, in view of the whole
international position, is far from un-
important."

FLAX GROWING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The necessity of
growing flax to supply fiber for air-
planes has caused the Dominion and
Provincial Departments of Agricul-
ture to send out pamphlets broadcast
to farmers asking them to devote as
much land to the growing of flax as
they can possibly secure seed for.
They point out that the shortage in
Europe is so serious that the British
Government is spending \$10,000,000 in
an effort to alleviate the situation. In
the Peninsular counties government
tractors are already busy getting land
into shape for seeding. St. Catharines
is planting with flax 100 acres adjoin-
ing the city, and an organization in
Windsor, capitalized at \$15,000, is sow-
ing 500 acres with grain, 100 being
used for flax. The Dominion depart-
ment has a large quantity of peas and
beans on hand, stored in various ware-
houses, and the Ontario department is
offering to assist farmers in any part
of the Province to secure sufficient for
seed. A large part of the 50,000 bush-
els of wheat purchased in the West by
the Ontario Government has failed to
arrive and the department has ar-
ranged to send the seed by express to
those ordering it as soon as it reaches
the distributing centers.

W. F. O'CONNOR'S RESIGNATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Much speculation
has been aroused in political circles,
over the resignation of Mr. W. F.
O'Connor, K. C., as Cost of Living Com-
missioner, and it is highly probable
that the matter will be brought up
in Parliament in the course of a few
days. Mr. O'Connor has been much
before the public during the past few
months, owing to his reports on the
hoarding of food in cold storage; in
the course of which, in one or two in-
stances, he criticized in no uncertain
language the hoarding proclivities of
the profiteers. It was owing to one of
his reports that the Henderson Com-
mission was appointed to inquire into
the operations and profits of the cold
storage companies, which led to an
order-in-council limiting the profits of
such companies. It is openly stated
by the political writers in the local
press, that Mr. O'Connor's resignation
is due to attempted interference by
certain interests. During his tenure
of office as Cost of Living Commis-
sioner, Mr. O'Connor has always had
the courage of his convictions, and has
expressed his views in language which
all could understand.

REPAYMENT BILL PASSES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate
has passed a War Department bill
providing for reimbursement to citi-
zens of France and other countries
for damage done in American military
operations. The bill was passed by
the House Monday and now goes to
the President.

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ELEVATED PLAN IS AGREED UPON

Massachusetts Legislative Com-
mittee to Report in Favor of
Five Public Trustees on a
Service-at-Cost System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Five public trust-
ees to manage the Boston Elevated
Railway Company on a service-at-cost
plan, under which the Commonwealth
of Massachusetts would guarantee the
payment of dividends and any operat-
ing deficiency, is the form of remedial
legislation that has been agreed to by
the Joint Committee on Street Rail-
ways and Metropolitan Affairs, and
which is soon to be placed before the
Legislature for consideration. There
is also a provision for permissive
public ownership by the State.

The Government would name three
trustees and the Mayor of Boston two,
each serving for 10-year terms, sub-
ject to removal by the Legislature, at
salaries of \$5000. The trustees, who
would choose their own chairman,
would be in absolute control of the
system, with authority to fix the fares,
make contracts, issue securities and
declare dividends. Acceptance of the
act by at least two-thirds of the voting
stock of the company is first required.
Fares would be adjusted "to meet
the cost of the service." Common
stock of the company would pay divi-
dends at the rate of not more than
\$5 per share during the first two
years, \$5.50 during the next two years,
and \$6 per share "during the balance
of the period of public operation."

Within 60 days the trustees would
be required to put into effect a rate
of fare sufficient to meet the current
cost of service, and, within another 60
days, publish a schedule of eight
grades of fares, four above the initial
rate, and four below. This is similar
to the Cleveland plan, and the various
grades are based upon different ar-
rangements of transfer charges, as
well as cash fares.

A reserve fund of \$1,000,000, a bar-
ometer of the road's finances, is to be
provided by new issues of preferred
capital stock and there will be a re-
habilitation fund of \$2,000,000. When
this reserve fund exceeds its original
amount by 30 per cent, the fares would
be lowered, as of any August 1 or Feb-
ruary 1. If the amount of the reserve
fund should be reduced by 30 per cent,
the fares would be raised. Any changes
of the rates of fare would be in ac-
cordance with the various grades pre-
viously determined.

While the State agrees to meet any
deficit in the company's finances, the
proposed law provides that any sur-
plus funds must be turned back into
the treasury of the Commonwealth.

This provision follows:
"If as of June 30, or Dec. 31 in any
year the amount remaining in the re-
serve fund shall be insufficient to
meet the deficiency mentioned in
Section 9, it shall be the duty of the
trustees to notify the Treasurer and
Receiver-General of the amount of
such deficiency, and the Common-
wealth shall thereupon pay over to
the company the amount thereof.
Pending such payment it shall be the
duty of the trustees to borrow such
amount of money as may be necessary
to enable them to make all payments,
including dividend payments, as they
become due.

"If as of any June 30 or Dec. 31
thereafter during the period of public

operation the reserve fund shall ex-
ceed the amount originally established,
the trustees shall apply the excess so
far as necessary to reimbursing the
Commonwealth for any amounts
which it may have paid to the com-
pany under the provisions hereof, and
the Commonwealth shall thereupon
distribute the amount so received
among the cities and towns in which
the company operates, in proportion
to the amounts which they have re-
spectively contributed."

FRIEND OF DUMBA'S ASSOCIATE IS HELD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gustave Mar-
tini, a native of Kiel, Germany, who
told the federal authorities that he
was a friend of Fritz Materna, an Aus-
trian army officer and associate of
Dr. Dumba, former Austrian Ambassa-
dor to the United States, has been
remanded to the Tombs as a danger-
ous enemy alien, pending further in-
vestigation of his affairs.

Martini is connected with a Chinese
curio house and has declared that he
came to the United States recently to
attend to the corporation's business
after a stay of 15 years in China.
According to federal agents, Martini
declared a code found in his posses-
sion might have belonged to Materna,
who left the United States on the same
steamship with Dr. Dumba.

BARROW STILL WINNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Barrow, the
leading rugby football club in the
Northwestern Union, according to the
somewhat misleading table of results,
entertained Batley on Saturday, March
16, and won another victory by 19
points to 0. Dewsbury were at home
to Halifax and won easily by 23 to 4.
A big score was obtained by Brough-
ton Rangers against Widnes the score
being 35 to 2. Leeds scored their third
victory of the season in their games
with Hunslet, though only by one try
(3 points) to 0. Leigh won at Swinton,
6 points to 5. Wigan at Warrington,
9 to 0. Runcorn at home against Sal-
ford, 8 to 3, and Bradford Northern at
home against Brighouse Rangers, 23
to 7.

VETERANS REENLIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Over 200 veter-
ans of the present war announced
their willingness to reenlist in the
service of the Empire at this critical
period, on the first day news of the
German offensive came through, and
this number is growing steadily as
the days go by. The list is in the
hands of the Great War Veterans
Association. This is one of the first
offers of the kind of any organized
body of veterans in Canada, and it
will likely be brought to the attention
of the Ottawa military authorities at
an early date.

THE FALL FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario As-
sociation of Fall Fairs strongly disap-
proves of the proposal made in the
House of Commons that fall fairs
should be discontinued during the
period of the war. W. S. Scarff, presi-
dent of the association, said that "the
fall fair in Ontario has reached its
highest development as an aid to agri-
culture," and that their closing would
be viewed as a calamity by farmers
generally and would "defeat the very
object aimed at—increased produc-
tion."

ADOPTION OF ZONE SYSTEM IS VOTED

Rhode Island House Takes Steps
for Financial Relief of Rhode
Island Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Adoption of
the zone system of fares as a meas-
ure of financial relief for the Rhode
Island Company was voted in the
House Wednesday afternoon by a
roll call of 49 to 43. The main
discussion was on the first section
of the act, which originally
contained a provision for a 6-cent fare
and 18 tickets for \$1, but an amend-
ment providing for a zone system was
offered by Mr. Sumner and accepted,
after a three hours' debate. The act
was then passed and ordered trans-
mitted to the Senate.

The amendment, as passed, follows:
"The determination of the special
commission appointed under the pro-
visions of chapter 1516 of the Public
Laws passed at the January session,
1917, modifying the rates of fare
charged by the Rhode Island Com-
pany, and its transfer system, and its
system of rates and transfers, which
said determination has been certified
to the Public Utilities Commission in
accordance with said chapter 1516 of
the Public Laws, is hereby ratified
and confirmed, and said Public Utili-
ties Commission is hereby directed to
order the Rhode Island Company to
make such modification of the
rates of fare charged by it and of its
transfer system, and such other mod-
ifications in its system of fares and
transfers as said special commission
has so determined and certified; and
from such order there shall be the
right of appeal as provided in the
Public Utilities Act. Such modifica-
tions shall be subject to change from
time to time by the Public Utilities
Commission whenever in its opinion
the public interest shall so demand
and the affairs of the Rhode Island
Company shall warrant.

"The Rhode Island Company shall
file with the Public Utilities Commis-
sion new schedules of rates of fare
and transfer regulations and a can-
cellation of such existing rates of fare
and transfer regulations as may be
necessary to place in effect the de-
termination herein made, such new
schedules to become effective on or
before May 1, 1918, upon at least five
days' notice to the Public Utilities
Commission and the public; provided
that the Public Utilities Commission
may, for cause shown by the Rhode
Island Company, extend the date upon
which such new schedules shall be-
come effective.

"The schedules of rates of fare and
transfer regulations herein ratified
and confirmed shall continue in force
during the remainder of the war with
the Imperial German Government and
for a further period of one year after
a treaty of peace shall have been
signed by the warring nations, unless
sooner abrogated or changed by the
Public Utilities Commission in accord-
ance with law."

PAPER CONTROLLER APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It has been de-
cided to substitute a Controller of
Paper for the royal commission, which
has been the authority controlling the
supply and distribution of paper. Sir
Albert Stanley has, therefore, ap-
pointed Mr. H. A. Vernet to be the
Controller. He will occupy premises
at 23 Buckingham Gate, London,
S. W. 1.

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MISSOURI VALLEY
OPENS BASEBALL

Iowa State College and University of Missouri Begin Three-Game Series in Conference Race at Columbia Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The baseball season in the Missouri Valley Conference will open today when the University of Missouri and the Iowa State College play the first of a three-game series in Columbia. The two other games will be played tomorrow and Saturday. The University of Kansas will play its first conference games with the Iowa State College April 22, 23 and 24. All of the other colleges in the conference have discontinued baseball this season because of the war. The three colleges still retaining the sport have been hit hard by enlistments in national service and their teams are being selected from squads that are much smaller than in previous seasons.

Missouri, Kansas and Iowa State were the strongest contenders for the championship last year, and with the few veterans each college has back for a nucleus of a team, the race this season should be close. Missouri won the championship last year.

All of the teams are weak this year in pitchers. This loss will be especially apparent for the reason that to save expenses the schedules have been made in three-game series instead of two as in previous years. Thus it will be impossible to depend largely on one pitcher.

Missouri has four veterans from last year's team. They are Capt. C. H. Slusher '18, first base; E. L. Morris '19, catcher; F. A. Dennis '19, shortstop, and G. J. Dippold '18, outfielder. Kansas has four veterans back and Iowa State has several experienced players, but for the most part will have to depend on new men for a team. Each team will have had about three weeks of outdoor practice before the season starts.

J. I. Urie has been showing up best of the pitchers for Missouri. Other candidates for pitcher are H. C. Doolin '19, O. O. Beck '20 and Dippold, whose regular position is in the outfield. Morris is almost certain of the position behind the bat, and Captain Slusher is doing his usual good work at first. S. S. Canterbury '19, who was on last year's squad, probably will make the team this year and may be placed at third base. Ira Drymond '19 is trying out for right field. Coach J. E. Miller has put much stress on the offensive side of the game and his hitters have improved much in practice.

While only 25 men reported for baseball at the University of Kansas, it has prospects for a strong team. Practically all of the men have had freshman baseball experience. Just as at Missouri there is a dearth of pitchers, J. W. Bunn '20, football and basketball player, is expected to be selected as catcher, the position over which there has been the most rivalry. There are three candidates for the pitching staff, A. F. Schoenfeldt '20, W. R. Caley '20, and C. J. Slawson '20. H. E. Machamer '20 and Williams are candidates for first base, and E. H. Schoenfeldt '18 probably will play his old position at second. H. L. Cherry '20 has been playing during practice at shortstop and Foster is trying for an infield position. Other candidates for the infield are Lenberg, Keeper and Isenberger. Weltmer is expected to win his old place at left field. Other candidates for an outfield position are Smith, F. A. Oyster '20, T. O. Tarrant '18 and E. W. Willhelms '20.

Of the four veterans back at Iowa State College one is H. S. Shellito '20, pitcher last season. Capt. R. H. Brotherton '18, will play second base. Howard Aldrich '18, another veteran will play first. Charles Heezen '20 is said to be the most likely candidate for catcher and E. H. Levens '19 will play shortstop. Besides Shellito, C. O. Greenlee '18, F. R. DeForest '18 and Alvin Davidson '20 are candidates for the pitching position. Iowa State will bring 11 men to Columbia for the opening games of the season.

PITCHER HEARN IS SIGNED WITH BRAVES
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Wednesday proved an eventful off-day for the Boston National League Baseball team, despite the fact that the contest between the Boston club and the New York Americans was canceled, for Hearn, the star left-handed pitcher of the Toronto club last year, and more or less a hold-over from the Braves this spring, arrived here from his home in Chapel Hill, and after a brief conference with Manager G. T. Stallings signed his 1918 contract to pitch for the Braves.

One contest remains to be played between the two clubs, that at Petersburg, Va., this afternoon. The soldiers from Camp Lee, nearby, are expected to furnish the bulk of the enthusiasm. The Braves have been playing more intelligently and snappily since Stallings resumed command, but at best the Boston team has plenty of room for improvement. After finishing their southern tour with the New York Club, the Braves go to Norfolk, Va., for a game with the Washington Club of the American League.

SOUTHERN GOLF CANCELED

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The 1918 championship tournament of the Southern Golf Association has been canceled. War conditions were assigned as the reason.

NORMAN ROSS IS
RECORD BREAKER

Famous Swimmer of the Olympic Club of San Francisco Establishes Four New Marks

TEAM SWIMMING POINTS
Chicago Athletic Club, 30; Illinois Athletic Club, 29; Great Lakes Naval Training Station, 19; Olympic Club, 9; Detroit Y. M. C. A., 9; Unattached, 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Only two races of the 1918 Amateur Athletic Union of the United States championship indoor swims remain to be held, the last of the series of races awarded to Chicago having been held Wednesday night at the pool of the Chicago Athletic Association.

In these events, Norman Ross, the great swimmer representing the Olympic Club of San Francisco, broke all existing records for the 500-yard free style swim when he stroked the distance in 5m. 53.2-5s., just one-fifth of a second slower than his trial 500-yard swim at the Illinois A. C. of Chicago last week, which did not stand as a record because Ross did not swim that event in open competition. Ross is now in army aviation service, competing on furlough. The San Francisco swimmer's time is a better mark than the former outdoor record for the distance, of 6m. 2.4-5s., held by J. G. Hafield of England. Second to Ross was W. L. Wallen Jr., of the Great Lakes naval training station, and third place in the strenuous race was won by Richard Simonson, wearing the colors of the Chicago Athletic Association, but just three weeks ago captain of the Northwestern University Intercollegiate Conference A. A. champion swimming team. These three were all who finished the race.

Not content with his long-distance laurels, Ross attempted to wrest the 200-yard breast stroke championship from Michael McDermott of the Illinois Athletic Club, who has been national champion at the event for eight successive years. McDermott, who was furloughed from a naval station aviation training camp to compete, swam inch for inch with Ross for the first 100 yards without being able to gain; but after that slowly drew ahead, and Ross dropped behind to third place by a matter of inches at the finish. G. H. Taylor of the Chicago Athletic Association taking second, 10 yards behind McDermott.

During the course of Ross' record-breaking 500-yard swim, he broke three other existing indoor records. These were for 330 yards, which he finished in 3m. 45.1-5s., superseding the former mark of 3m. 52.1-5s., held by H. J. Hehner, Illinois A. C. Ross was timed for 400 yards in 4m. 38.2-5s., bettering Hehner's existing record of 4m. 52.1-5s. Ross broke the former record held by himself for 440 yards, stroking it in 5m. 8.4-5s. His own former time was 5m. 16.2-5s. Ross finished almost two laps of the 20-yard tank ahead of the second man. The two races of the men, national 1918 indoor swimming championships, which remain to be decided are the 100-yard free style, awarded to the Neptune Swimming Club, Alameda, Cal., with April 29 the probable date; and the 220-yard free style, awarded to the Los Angeles A. A., the probable date being April 30.

The Chicago Athletic Association, which now seems to have a secure hold on enough points to clinch the 1918 national team championship, will be represented in the two races in California by W. C. Earle, who captained the University of Chicago's team in the 1918 intercollegiate conference meet at Evanston and broke the 400-yard, 100-yard and 220-yard western intercollegiate records there. The Great Lakes naval training station may send Perry McGillivray for the two races, and the Illinois Athletic Club is considering sending two men also. Summaries of Wednesday's national championships follow:

500-yard swim—Won by Norman Ross, Olympic Club of San Francisco; W. L. Wallen Jr., Great Lakes N. T. S., second; Richard Simonson, Chicago A. A., third. Time—5m. 53.2-5s. (new world's record).

200-yard breast stroke—Won by Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C.; G. H. Taylor, Chicago A. A., second; Norman Ross, Olympic Club, third. Time—2m. 41-5s.

HOLD PATRIOTS' DAY
GOLF TOURNAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
LEXINGTON, Mass.—Play in the open handicap medal golf tournament to be held on the course of the Lexington Golf Club starts Friday morning, April 19, and continues Saturday, April 20. Four awards will be given, for the two best net scores and for the two best gross scores. It was announced by the committee in charge of the event that post-entries would be allowed.

The proceeds from the tourney are to be donated to furthering the work of the Massachusetts Golf Association War Relief funds, and many prominent entries are expected.

TEXAS FOOD AND
FEED CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
AUSTIN, Tex.—A campaign to stimulate food and feed production in Texas beyond any dimensions it has reached in the past is to be carried on during the next few months. Gov. W. F. Hobby has appointed B. F. Johnson, secretary of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, to be director of this campaign. His headquarters will be in the state capitol here. The active cooperation of various commercial organizations has been pledged.

SERVICE BASEBALL
DATES ANNOUNCED

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Camp Devens baseball schedule was announced Wednesday, and contains 14 games. Harvard University will play at Ayer May 8, and several Sunday games are on the list. The game with the Boston National League club is arranged tentatively for June 6, which falls on Sunday. The schedule follows: April 19—Pittsburg at Fitchburg; 27—Somerville at Somerville; 28—Fisk Red Tops at Devens. May 8—Harvard at Devens; 11—Fisk Red Tops at Springfield; 18—Naval Radio School at Devens; 19—Newport Naval Reserves at Devens; 30—Brown at Providence. June 1—Amherst at Amherst; 2—Fisk Red Tops at Devens; 9—Somerville at Devens; 15—Marblehead A. A. at Marblehead; 16—Boston Braves at Devens (tentative); 30—Newport Naval Reserves at Newport.

BASEBALL CLUBS
TO FORM LEAGUE

Meeting of Semi-Professional Managers Is to Be Held in Springfield on April 21

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Eight New England semi-professional baseball clubs have accepted an invitation to join an association such as was outlined when representatives from a number of the clubs met here late in February. Four other clubs have yet to decide definitely whether they are to enter, and it is expected that two or three more will apply for membership when the association is organized at a meeting here April 21. The special committee appointed at the February gathering to plan the organization has completed its work and called for the meeting a week from Sunday. The eight teams which are ready to enroll are as follows:

Queen Quality of Boston; Fisk Red Tops of Chicopee Falls; Poll's of Hartford; Nutmegs of New Haven; Marblehead A. A. of Marblehead; United Shoe Machinery of Beverly; M. B. Schenck Company of Meriden and the Nanco Club of Windsor, Vt.

Four yet to decide on their course are: Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy; Sanford (Me.) Club; Remington Arms of Bridgeport, and the Almond Mfg. Company of Ashburnham.

The association plans, briefly outlined at the first meeting, would include the determination of the New England semi-professional championship; protection for managers; easy scheduling of games, and a promotion of better acquaintance among the managers. Any other clubs which would like to be considered for membership may do so by getting in touch with the managers of the club listed above or by attending the meeting on April 21 at 1:30 o'clock at Hotel Kimball this city.

HOWARD LEADS
CORNELL NINE

Coach A. H. Sharpe Has Three Promising Pitchers Out for the Ithaca Baseball Team

ITHACA, N. Y.—Coach A. H. Sharpe and Acting Captain H. I. Howard of the Cornell University baseball team are busy getting the nine in shape for its coming contests, the first of which will take place Saturday with Lafayette College as the opposing team. Although it is possible that a few changes may be made in the squad as the season advances, the present makeup of the team appears to be the one most satisfactory to the Red and White coach.

Acting Captain Howard will look after shortstop and he is fielding his position in good style. Brookmire, Malcolm and Needle are the leading pitchers, and unless others develop these three will do most of the work. J. Minier is picked for catcher, his throwing to bases being the best of the several candidates. The answer was given by the freshman team two years ago, is holding down first base, while Kendall, the basketball captain, who has shown considerable hitting ability, will play second. Bonagura will play third.

Coach Sharpe hopes to have six outfielders, using them according as the opposing team employs left or right-handed pitchers. The men who will play in the outfield are Wagner, Corwin, Muller, Stewart, Lalley, Murphy, and possibly Harden and Cross.

The squad as at present constituted consists of the following men: Pitchers, Brookmire, Needle, Malcolm, Scott, Rees, Holbrook and Stockett; catchers, J. Minier, Crocco, Kraus and Winsor; infielders, Ensforth, Lalley, Murphy, Bonagura, Howard, Stewart, Kendall, Dragat, Pierson, Harden and Florsheim, and outfielders, Wagner, Cross, Corwin, Muller, G. Minier and Rackow. There is no training table, but the men are expected to observe the usual rules.

GIANTS RELEASE HEMINGWAY

NEW ORLEANS, La.—As the Cleveland and New York baseball teams departed for Memphis Wednesday night, Manager McGraw announced the release of infielder Edward Hemingway to the New Orleans club. Hemingway was given a trial with the Giants last fall. He expects to retire from the game this season.

FARRELL TO LEAD COLUMBIA
NEW YORK, N. Y.—T. J. Farrell Jr., for two years a guard on Columbia University basketball team, has been chosen to pilot the five through the 1919 season. Because of ineptitude, Farrell did not play basketball last winter.

TENNIS OUTLOOK
BRIGHT AT YALE

Number of Strong Players Out for the Eli Varsity, Including C. S. Garland Jr. '20

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Present indications point to the fact that lawn tennis is to have an exceptionally busy season at Yale University this spring and reports from other big college centers indicate that this activity is not alone noted at Yale.

Beginning next Tuesday there will be playing during the rest of the college year with the final match taking place at Cambridge against the Harvard varsity team. The first tournament on the program will be the university singles. This event will be open to all members of the university except freshmen, and a tournament will be held for the members of that class at the same time the varsity event is taking place.

No doubles tournaments have been planned as yet. The annual inter-scholastic tournament will be held at the university on May 5.

The final selections for the varsity and freshman teams will depend to a large extent upon the outcome of the spring tournament. Although Capt. F. W. Hopkins '18 is the only "Y" man back, an exceptionally strong university team is expected this year. Great confidence is placed especially in C. S. Garland Jr. '20, who is metropolitan junior champion of the United States, K. R. L. Simmons '20, who won the Montana State championship, and L. M. Banks '20, the winner of the freshman tennis tournament last year, should also prove good material. There are left, however, several vacancies to be filled.

Matches with Harvard, Princeton, Hill School, Hartford High, and Choate have been arranged for the freshman team. The regular "Y" insignia will be awarded to the members of the varsity team.

MINORS AFTER
NEW YORK CLUB

C. P. Miller Heads Party Desiring International League Franchise in the Bronx This Year

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Followers of professional baseball are today much interested in the steps being taken to put an International League baseball team in Greater New York this season. The first step to get permission for establishing a club in the Bronx was taken Wednesday when a delegation from the Bronx Board of Trade called on H. N. Hempstead, president of the New York Nationals, and asked him to waive the rights of the New York National League club to the Bronx territory.

C. P. Miller, former borough president of the Bronx, and now Fuel Administrator, headed the committee of five, which conferred with Mr. Hempstead. The latter explained to the delegation that the question was one which would have to be decided by the National and American leagues jointly. He advised the committee to send its application for the Bronx territory at once to both leagues. It is expected that action on the request will be taken in a short time.

President Hempstead did not state what his own views on the question were, and said that he did not care to discuss it one way or another, and he also added that if the proposition to establish a league ball in the Bronx did not go through, he did not want it said that it was blocked by the New York club.

BROCKTON HIGH
INVITED TO JOIN

Suburban Interscholastic Basketball League Extends Invitation at Its Meeting Wednesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—An invitation was extended to the Brockton High School to join the Suburban Interscholastic Basketball League at the annual meeting of that organization at the City Club Wednesday afternoon. Six schools were represented, delegates being present from Winthrop High, Wellesley High, Winchester High, Watertown High, Natick High and Chelsea High. No change in the circuit was made.

All of the schools in the league played a successful series of games in the past winter and all retained their membership. It was considered probable that Reading High, runner-up for the championship in 1917, would request reinstatement, but no notice was received. Quincy High, titlist a year ago, has dropped the sport and reports indicate that there is no demand for its reestablishment.

At the meeting, Winthrop High, winner of the championship this year, was awarded the trophy. William Coady was chosen official referee for next year. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Principal E. R. Clark of Winthrop High, president; C. L. Curtis, Winchester High, vice-president; Herman Gammons, Chelsea High, secretary.

ALLEN TO COACH COLBY NINE
WATERVILLE, Me.—Colby College baseball management announced Tuesday night that Forrest Allen of Waterville will coach the baseball team this season. Two additions have been made to the schedule: April 27, Portland naval reserve at Waterville; April 11, Rockland naval reserve at Waterville.

COACH FRANK HAS
PROMISING SQUAD

University of Minnesota Track Trainer Is Well Supplied With Distance Runners and Weight-Event Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—An unusually early outdoor season has given the track men of the University of Minnesota a good start, and has given Coach Leonard Frank a fairly good line on the men who will represent the Maroon and Gold in the Western Conference championship meet in June.

In the dashes and hurdles material has yet to be developed, and the Gopher strength is likely to prove best in the weights and distance runs, a department which has been strong since Coach Richard Grant held sway here, and has been still further developed by Coach Frank. At the head of the list is Capt. L. A. Hauser '18, a half-mile runner from whom Coach Frank expects good things this season. At the Western Conference outdoor meet two years ago Hauser finished fourth in this event, run at that time in 1m. 53s. His work has improved since, though he was ineligible last season.

George Hauser '18, the football captain last fall, is doing well in the weights, with the discus and shotput his best events. Alfred Schroeder '18, the football and basketball player, is endeavoring to win his third "M" of the year in the shotput. With C. G. Higgins of the University of Chicago out of competition, Hauser should score well in all the weight events.

S. G. Mara '19 has been working hard in the 220-yard low hurdles and the 100-yard dash, with marks of 28s. in the hurdles and 10:1-5s. in the dash. He will be pushed for honors in the latter event by D. F. Gruenhagen '20, a Central High School of St. Paul product, who is also fast in the 220-yard dash.

Perhaps the keenest competition will be in the half-mile event, where besides Captain Hauser there will be J. E. Lyson '18, O. T. Skellett '18, captain of the cross-country team, and P. T. McNally '20. McNally is one of the most promising of the younger men, and it is likely that because of the wealth of half-milers, Coach Frank will develop him into a 440-yard man. His best time in the quarter has been 53s.

N. A. Faus '18, a member of the cross-country team, is out in the two-mile event, and while not a showy performer, he is developing into a strong, dependable runner. Younger men conditioning for the distance runs are O. H. Hanft '20 and B. A. Holt '19. Competition in the pole vault is between S. M. Powers '20 and S. S. Wong '20. The main issue between the two is as to Powers' eligibility. His mark is around 12ft., while his Chinese rival has never bettered 11ft. C. H. Bierman '18 should do well this season in the broad jump, after two years' experience.

The usual tale of losses by track to the war service is told at Minnesota. Captain Hauser is the fourth man to be named this school year to lead the team, his predecessors, James Ballentine, and B. F. Johnson, dash men, and C. F. Wallace, distance runner, having enlisted during the winter.

Dual outdoor meets will be held with University of Wisconsin, University of Nebraska, and probably the State University of Iowa.

WOMEN GOLFERS IN
OPENING CONTESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MONTCLAIR, Mass.—Only four women took part in the opening match of the Women's Golf Association of Greater Boston, which took place this morning on the links of the Wolaston Golf Club. Conditions were far from satisfactory for golf playing and only seven or eight women showed up at the course. Miss F. C. Osgood, secretary of the association, was among this number, but she did not play.

Mrs. R. K. Eaton of the Brae Burn Country Club and Mrs. H. H. Hicks of the Merrimack Valley Country Club were named as the members of team A, while Mrs. J. H. Page of the Oakley Country Club and Mrs. R. Webster of the Albeeble Golf Club were named by Miss Osgood as the representatives of team B. Mrs. Eaton was drawn to play against Mrs. Page, while Mrs. Hicks met Mrs. Webster.

All of the schools in the league played a successful series of games in the past winter and all retained their membership. It was considered probable that Reading High, runner-up for the championship in 1917, would request reinstatement, but no notice was received. Quincy High, titlist a year ago, has dropped the sport and reports indicate that there is no demand for its reestablishment.

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ATHLETIC NOTES

The International League is due to hold a meeting at Buffalo today.

The West Point Academy-Colgate University baseball game scheduled for Wednesday was postponed.

C. A. Farrell, the former major league baseball catcher and coach has been appointed a deputy United States marshal.

Christy Mathewson's Cincinnati Nationals are not showing up very strongly in their practice games, having won only one of the eight played.

Pitcher E. F. Lafitte, formerly of the Detroit Americans and Brooklyn Federals, is now a captain in the United States dental reserve corps and is serving in France.

The St. Louis American and National League baseball clubs are having a hard time playing out their spring city series as only one game has been played to date.

Sallee and Anderson did some splendid pitching for the New York Giants yesterday, allowing Cleveland only four hits and two of them were made by Kavanaugh, the former Detroit utility man.

Welker Cochran did not have to extend himself in order to defeat Koji Yamada in their 1800-point match. It looks as if Cochran was the leading candidate for the right to play W. F. Hoppe for the world's championship title.

RED SOX START ON
FINAL LAP OF TOUR

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Playing conditions were such here Wednesday that the final game in the Boston American League-Brooklyn National League pre-season series was canceled, as was also a contest between the second teams of the two big league clubs and the Chattanooga club. The Red Sox started their last lap in their spring training tour Wednesday night when they boarded a train for Boston, where Manager E. G. Browne plans to hold a good workout, long delayed, on Saturday.

The team is scheduled to arrive in Boston shortly before noon Friday and will spend the remainder of the day establishing themselves in their quarters there for the summer. Several of the players will leave the squad on the way north, and will visit their homes before the pennant race starts. Ona James, pitcher recruit, has been sold to the Mobile club of the Southern League. He needs considerable seasoning; before he figures as a regular in big league company.

NEGRO SCHOOLS
IMPROVEMENT URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
UTICA, Miss.—Prof. George W. Carver of Tuskegee, Ala., was asked by vote of the Negro Farmers' Conference, recently held at the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, to go before the State Legislature now in session at Jackson to make an address to the members on "The Needs of the Mississippi Negro in Education." In this way it is hoped that a special appropriation will be obtained for the improvement of Negro schools voted by the Legislature.

The Utica conference brought together more than 2500 Negroes of Mississippi. Their organization represents every Negro farming interest in the State and about 85 per cent of the State's Negro population.

HARVARD DECIDES
AGAINST RELAYS

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—At a meeting of the Harvard athletic committee called by Dean Briggs for last Tuesday evening, it was decided not to enter a varsity team in the University of Pennsylvania relays, which take place on April 26 and 27.

This action was taken because of the understanding with Yale and Princeton that the three colleges would not engage in formal intercollegiate contests except among themselves. Earlier in the season the project of sending a relay team to Philadelphia was considered, but at that time it was temporarily dropped only to be revived and brought to the attention of the athletic committee this week.

C. L. HERZOG IN MARYLAND
NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. L. Herzog, the second baseman who has refused to join the Boston Nationals, went to New York early Wednesday morning and left for his home in Maryland on an afternoon train. Herzog did not visit the New York club's offices for a talk with President H. N. Hempstead. He avoided the newspaper writers and kept completely under cover.

HANAN

BEAUTY is something upon which we need not practice saving. The charm and character found in Hanan Shoes, for instance, springing from the inexhaustible source of Hanan imagination and good taste, enriched and ripened by seventy years of service, leave no one poorer and add nothing to shoe cost. It is an added value. Hanan brings you in ten cities' Hanan stores—and in many agencies.

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LARGE OUTPUT OF SHIPS EXPECTED

Chairman Baldwin Says That 4,000,000 Deadweight Tons Will Be Produced by American Yards the Present Year

CHICAGO, Ill.—American shipbuilding, the most vital factor in American war activities, was discussed by one in the thick of the practical work today at the meeting of the shipping section of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The speaker was George J. Baldwin, senior vice-president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, which operates the Hog Island and two other yards, president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and chairman of the Board of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

Mr. Baldwin expressed the view, not shared in many quarters, that the construction of 4,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping can be expected of American yards in 1918. He estimated approximately the same tonnage from other countries. He asserted that the preliminary stage of the building of fabricated ships was over and the actual race for speedy construction under way. He thought the maximum efforts of the U-boats had been reached. In 1919, he said, American shipbuilding would be in full swing, fulfilling all demands upon it.

Secretary Daniels and Secretary Lane today addressed trade paper editors and publishers. Each told of the work of his department in connection with the war.

Lord Reading, British High Commissioner to the United States, will speak at the Auditorium tonight.

Speed, according to Crawford Vaughan, former Premier of South Australia, in his address on "Labor in Shipyards," should be America's battle cry. "There must, however, be no immoderate and wasteful haste," he added. "If the output of America in 1918 totals \$3,000,000 gross tons, America will have done well," he said.

Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, speaking of the taking over by the Government of the railroads, pointed out the numerous advantages of standardization in locomotive construction, but added that it entailed the possibility of the halting of invention and the stagnation of improvements.

Appeal to Business Men

Necessity of Employers Cooperating With Labor to Win War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, on Tuesday night told business men of the nation meeting here in annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of the necessity of employers cooperating with labor to win this war.

Emphasizing the need of ships, Secretary Daniels appealed to the business men to lend their every aid to facilitate construction, through interesting themselves financially and in giving up employees useful in shipbuilding. The Secretary had heard some complaint from men of means as to when they were going to stop being asked to buy bonds, he said. "I'll tell you," he declared, "when it's time to quit subscribing—when the boys on the destroyers quit fighting."

With more men working on shipbuilding by summer we shall have enough ships "to begin to carry the men across," said the navy chief. "We have hundreds of thousands of men," he said, "but we need millions. He reported that in 12 months 718 new ships for the navy had been purchased and built and they were building 516 more. He said provision was being made for all the world before the war. The navy has 34,000 men in France today, as against a total of 52,000 in the navy when war started, and 350,000 in the navy generally today.

"When peace comes," Secretary Daniels declared, "the first thing that will be agreed upon will be that any nation that sends out a submarine will be counted as a nation against nations. The second, an international tribunal to which to submit grievances and abide the result."

PRUSSIA'S KIND ACT TO BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—The soldier had made a remark which, from anyone but a soldier, would have sent Mr. Chadwick into a state of eloquence, says Harold Brighouse, author of "Hobson's Choice."

"But," said Mr. Chadwick, "were we ever down-hearted?" "I don't see any use," said the man from the front, "in denying facts, and it is a fact that a wave of depression recently swept Great Britain. It didn't sweep the front because the front knew better. The front didn't leap with joy at the thought of a German offensive, because it knew what an offensive means and particularly what it means to the Germans, and neither did the front get dolourous about it like some of the people at home. But equally the front didn't make a noise like a pacifist and want to throw bouquets at Fritz instead of bombs. And anyhow, the wave passed at home now, and let's thank Germany for that."

"Thank Germany!" gasped Chadwick. "Obviously," said the fighting man. "Some of you people had been getting a little mixed about what we are fighting for; Germany's done you the

kindness of putting you straight again."

"That's right," said the soldier. "And nobody knows it better than the fighting man. He's had a look at war and he doesn't like the looks of it. He thinks it's worth fighting to see the back of war forever. Of course what's queered the pitch and what gave the pacifists a bit of an inning is that the world's not divided into solid black and solid white. Very nice if it were. We could see the rights of things with half an eye. But as it is, we can't and we get logged when we meet, as I've done, a German officer prisoner who's a gentleman, and when we find that there are prisoner camps in Germany where the commandants aren't Prussians. We begin to see a little white in the German black. Then something comes along to show that the British Army's made up of men and of what Kipling called 'plaster saints' and that it isn't rain like a Sunday school picnic; and we begin to see a little black on the British white. The grousers talk of the militarism of the British War Office. What else do they suppose a War Office is for? You might as easily blame a poem for being poetic and blame a War Office for being warlike."

"But the warlike British War Office is British, and the German War Office is Prussian. There's all the difference in that. It's the difference between black and white; the difference between criminal aggression and honest defense. And the British people are behind their War Office. It's becoming a big question whether the German people are behind the Prussian War Office. I've driven an ambulance full of German prisoners many a time and I've talked with them, and I know. Their War Office is getting found out, even in Germany. We found it out 3½ years ago, and what's reminded us all of what we found and what's knocked pacifism on the head is the antics of the German Army chiefs at Brest."

"They miss the meaning of Britain abroad. Foreigners don't understand and they've called us a nation of hypocrites. We are not a nation of hypocrites; we're a nation of idealists. We came into this war open-eyed, waiting a day or two to get our eyes quite clear so that we could weigh the facts and face the facts. Well, a nation of idealists does not always live up to its ideal. And being at war for an ideal doesn't alter the fact that we are at war and that war is a dirty business. The only glory in this war is the beginning and the end."

"We don't swagger about our ideals in England. We just have them, like noses, and take them for granted. We don't applaud ourselves when five million men volunteer to defend a treaty. We grouch about our navy when it only saves the world. We're a nation of grumblers because we are a nation of idealists. Nothing sticks like an ideal. Germany, when she did the no-annexation lie and the yes-annexation fact on the invaded provinces of Russia, took us all back to the beginning and to the reasons of the war. It shook us out of our thinking about politicians and food and the wages of the working man and the wages of sin which are the profiteers' and it sent us hard and fast to one ideal. It's the war of a moral ideal against material interests. I don't know that you could have a finer war than that; I'm sure you couldn't have a war that's more necessary."

"There doesn't sound much lack of confidence about you," said Uttley. "No?" said the soldier; "you see, I'm not a German. I have something I can believe in. I don't see what Fritz can believe. He can't believe, after Brest, that he's fighting a war of defense and he doesn't believe in his new offensive, so he can't believe in a war of conquest. He believes in material interests, and his wife is starving. He believes in material interests, and England's raising another half million fit men this spring. He believes in material interests, and America is raising a million and a half men to be in France this year, and ten thousand aeroplanes. I dunno, but I'd be getting skeptical if I were Fritz. And, of course, he is getting skeptical. You can't try to believe in a thing that isn't there and not get skeptical. And when you're skeptical about your war, you lose your war."

"Prussia made a fool of herself at Brest. If she'd made a decent peace with Russia, she'd have kept up the pose of a defensive war to her people and she'd have gone on duping some of our people. She missed the chance. The mask is off. She's nakedly, brutally for aggression and conquest. And I'm very much obliged to her for coming out of the camouflage. It closed up the ranks of England; the war goes on between a Britain with a faith and a Germany without one. Who'll win?"

"Shake hands on it," said Mr. Chadwick.

LARD PRICES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—By a notice dated March 8, 1918, made under the Bacon, Ham and Lard (provisional prices) Order, 1917, the Food Controller has raised the maximum first-hand prices in the United Kingdom, of lard imported unfrozen from the United States, Argentina or Canada. The new prices are 156s. per cwt. on the occasion of a sale direct to a retailer, and 152s. per cwt. for other sales. The increase has been rendered necessary by the increased cost of raw lard in the countries of origin.

NEW NAVY YARD WAGE SCALE

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new scale of wages for navy-yard employees on the Atlantic Coast, approximating the so-called Macy board scale at private plants, has been adopted. The Navy Department stated today. This will give mechanics about \$5 a day with overtime amounting to around \$7 or \$8 a day and other trades about the same.

NOMINATIONS FOR HARVARD BOARD

Names of Twenty-Four Graduates Sent to Alumni for Selection for Election as Overseers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Names proposed for nomination to the board of overseers of Harvard College have just been selected by the nominating committee, and are now being mailed to all the alumni. There are 24 names, from which seven are to be marked on the nominating ballots to be sent in by mail by each alumni voter. The names of the 14 nominees receiving the highest number of votes in this nominating ballot will be placed on the official Australian ballot to be voted at the annual election on the coming commencement day in June. The vacancies to be filled on commencement day, Thursday, June 20, are five for the full term of six years, one for a term of three years, and one for a term of two years. The nominating ballots must be received by the Harvard Alumni Association, 50 State Street, Boston, on or before June 1.

The names proposed by the committee, from which names are to be chosen by the mail ballot, are as follows:

Henry Cabot Lodge	1871 Nahant
George Wigglesworth	1874 Milton
Francis Randall Appleton	1875 New York
Charles Franklin Thwing	1876 Cleveland
Morris Gray	1877 Newton
Alvah Crocker	1878 Fitchburg
Henry Jackson	1880 Boston
Charles Allerton Coolidge	1881 Boston
Henry Dwight Sedgwick	1882 New York
Joseph Lee	1882 Boston
Benj. Bowditch Thayer	1886 New York
William Cowper Boyden	1886 Chicago
Paul Revere Frothingham	1886 Boston
Julian William Mack L.L.B.	1887 Chicago
Oliver Prescott	1888 N. Bedford
Robert John Cary	1889 New York
Minot Simons	1891 Cleveland
Robert Gray Dodge	1893 Boston
Edwin Geoffrey Merrill	1895 Bedford Hills
James Handasyd Perkins	1898 New York
James Freeman Curtis	1899 New York
Ira Nelson Hollis	Hon. 1899 Worcester
Nicholas Biddle	S.B. 1900 New York
Benjamin Loring Young	1907 Weston

The overseers whose terms expire on commencement day this year are as follows: Augustus Everett Willson, A.M., L.L.D., Louisville, Ky.; Louis Adams Frothingham, A.B., L.L.B., Boston; Owen Wister, A.M., L.L.B., L.L.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Frederic Adrian Delano, A.B., Washington, D. C.; Thomas William Lamont, A.B., New York, N. Y.

Certificates for Harvard Men

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—At its last meeting the Harvard University board of overseers voted to issue to undergraduates who leave college for active military or naval service before receiving their degrees certificates testifying to their attendance at the university and their work done as candidates for those degrees. It was also voted to grant similar certificates as to their eligibility for a degree to men who have passed their entrance examinations but have never registered at the university because of having enlisted in military or naval service. Two new professors and eight assistant professors were named yesterday afternoon by the Harvard corporation, following its regular meeting. Julian Lowell Coolidge was chosen professor of mathematics, and Paul T. Charlington was named to a professorship in marketing.

FARM PROBLEMS OF ITALY DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROME, Italy.—"A Minister's intentions count for little. He will be judged by his actions." Such was the opening statement made by Signor Millani in a recent interview with a representative of the Tribuna and it was very difficult, the Minister for Agriculture went on to say, to carry out good ideas under the conditions at present prevailing in the country. Two things were essential, one the wishes of the Government, and the other the consent and support of the people, but this consent and support were often lacking. Every one was discussing the subject of agriculture and giving advice as to how production should be increased, but actually to arrive at this increase was exceedingly difficult. To begin with Italians were lacking in an appreciation of the importance of the culture of the land. This was true of a great part of the country, although in the North and in some parts of the South praiseworthy efforts had been made. Still, in great measure, almost medieval ideas were prevalent on the subject. There were absentee landlords, and peasants tied to the land, and cultivation carried on according to old methods, together with an instinctive aversion from anything new.

Instead of diminishing, the conception of the importance of the part which agriculture should play at the present time tended to increase, but the duties of the proprietor of today were very different from those in medieval times. Landowners today had a social function to perform which it would be dangerous and useless to ignore.

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CORSET SHOP—FOURTH FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING

DISTILLER SAYS DRYS HAVE WON

St. Louisan Who Had Long Been a Contributor to Anti-Prohibition Campaigns Admits Defeat of the Wet Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—"Prohibition will be the rule in the United States within 18 months, so far as liquors like whiskey are concerned, whether another State ratifies the federal amendment or not. The stocks now on hand will be exhausted by that time, and there will not be any more made. I do not expect to see the distilleries in this country reopened. Prohibition is an accomplished fact. President Wilson has done what the prohibitionists would never have been able to do."

This is the vaudeville of Sigmund J. Lang, who has retired after devoting 45 years to the liquor business, and who, according to his own statement, finds, after casting up the accounts of what he has spent in the whiskey business, that he has paid in revenue taxes \$1,880,000, besides \$350,000 as contributions to anti-prohibition campaigns and to "charity."

The Lang whiskey house in St. Louis has been a landmark in the liquor district. It was established by Sigmund Lang's father, and handled the annual output of 16,000 gallons from a Lang-owned distillery in Kentucky. The distillery has been sold to a soft drink maker. The 2000 barrels held here have been disposed of for \$75,000.

"Arkansas was the first blow to us," said Mr. Lang. "Prohibition there cut off a huge business over night. Then came Iowa. I did business in 10 states of the South and West, and Arkansas was the beginning of the end for me. But I saw the present situation coming a long time ago."

"All the years I was in business, the whiskey man was the shining mark for every movement that wanted money, whether it was a church bazaar or a presidential campaign committee. I have been asked for money by everybody from the Salvation Army to the woman suffrage campaigners. I gave it, too, to everybody except the suffrage outfit. I knew what suffrage would mean to the fellows in the liquor business, and I simply could not grant their requests. Force of habit made it hard to refuse even them. The people who were the first to call on us when they needed help, were the first to oppose us when the tide of public sentiment turned against the liquor business. I thought it all over and decided to quit."

Mr. Lang points out that 60 per cent of the grain used by distilleries went back to feedstuffs, that it was used in finishing fine grades of beef. The country is now feeling the effects of the action in a good many ways," he explained. "For instance, the chemical companies here have been unable to get a sufficient supply of alcohol to meet their requirements. In Arkansas 200 stave mills cutting oak have been closed. They were making barrel staves. At each mill 20 to 25 men and teams have been thrown out of work, in addition to the mill hands. But I am out of it."

FRUIT AND RAILROAD MEN MEET IN MOBILE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MOBILE, Ala.—A joint meeting of the local officials of the several railroads having terminals at Mobile and

PROHIBITION AND NATIVE WINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario License Board is sending out instructions to native wine manufacturers that in view of the amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act recently passed by the Legislature, they would not, henceforth, be allowed to advertise their product or to send out salesmen to solicit orders, but that they might continue to operate until the end of this year. It is estimated that there is \$5,000,000 worth of liquor in the Province. Distillers and export dealers are making strenuous efforts to induce the Dominion Government to purchase the entire stock of liquor on hand, which they say can be readily turned into alcohol for munition purposes, and in that way a very serious loss to themselves would be averted.

PRICES IN NOVA SCOTIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HALIFAX, N. S.—The cost of living is going down in Nova Scotia, according to a commission man, who recently quoted prices of potatoes, onions, apples and other commodities. "Last year," he said, "potatoes of an inferior quality were selling in Halifax at from \$2.50 to \$3 the bag; now we are selling fine Prince Edward Island stock at \$2 the bag. Onions were \$8 the bag a year ago and now they are \$2.25 the bag. Apples are also cheap. Last year at this time it was difficult to get a good barrel of apples for less than \$4.50, while, today, a barrel of good fruit can be bought for between \$2 and \$3."

the fruit and truck growers of Southern Alabama, Mississippi and Northern Florida was held on Wednesday at the Hawthorne Hotel. The purpose was to devise ways and means by which this class of farm products may be more intelligently handled and transported to northern markets, and to bring about a greater cooperation among the farmers toward assisting in relieving the congested car situation. H. G. Barclay, general agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, was chairman.

In an interview Mr. Barclay stated that there is an unusually large crop of early spring vegetables, strawberries, etc., and asserted that the meeting would result in great good to the growers and truckers of this section.

NEGRO LAWMAKER AIDS HIS RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—One of the most important bills introduced by Assemblyman Johnson, the first Negro ever elected to the New York State Legislature, amending the civil rights law, has been passed by both houses. Assemblyman Johnson believes it will be approved by Governor Whitman and become a law.

While the law at present is intended to prevent discrimination against Negroes in the use of public places of amusement and accommodation, it has not been specific enough or broad enough to cover all cases. Assemblyman Johnson declares there has been much discrimination against Negroes in different parts of the State, especially in restaurants and hotels. He says it is often necessary for Negroes working on large contracts as laborers in New York City to pay their fare to another part of the city to get their lunch; this is also true of other cities. It has been found that such prejudice extends in some cases to Jews and Italians.

"Our aim is to allay prejudice," says Assemblyman Johnson. "If there is a law prohibiting discrimination, it is likely to be obeyed, whereas if owners of places of amusement and public accommodation are not restrained from showing their prejudice, they are likely at any time to use force in ejecting people from the premises. This is likely to lead, in some instances, to serious results. The purpose of the law is to prevent this trouble. It is explicitly stated in the law that it applies only to public places and that private places, such as privately-owned golf links and places of recreation and entertainment do not come within the scope of the law."

POWER COMPANY TAKEN OVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Hydro-Electric Power Company has purchased the Essex County Light & Power Company, owned and controlled by the Detroit-Edison Company. The plant comprises 55 miles of high-voltage lines and distribution systems in the municipalities of Essex, Kingsville, Leamington, Harrow, Canard River, Cottam and Amherstburg. The Canadian Salt Company has entered into an agreement to operate the place by steam until electric power can be supplied. The purchase price was \$228,000, the sum of \$200,000 being paid in 4 per cent 40-year bonds and \$28,000 in 5 per cent 10-year bonds.

STUDENTS TO HELP BUILD SHIPS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One hundred students of New York University have volunteered to spend their summer vacation in shipyards. All classes were represented in response to an address by Prof. Frank P. McKibben of the Federal Shipping Board.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY MEETS

Col. Theodore Roosevelt Made Member and Tribute Paid to Value of Newspapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The American Antiquarian Society, at its meeting in this city Wednesday, elected Col. Theodore Roosevelt to membership. The report of the council paid a tribute to the increasing value of newspapers, but deplored the conditions which are responsible for the poor quality of paper generally used. James K. Hosmer of Minneapolis, Minn., Robert H. Kelby of New York and John Woodbury of Boston were also elected members. The council's report, read by Worthington C. Ford, told of the transfer of a collection of about 300 German books to Harvard University, in exchange for South American material. The German books had been called for but seldom in the past 50 years, said the report, and both institutions gain by the exchange.

Concerning newspapers, the report said, in part:

"The newspaper has not only monopolized the news, but it has drawn to itself the best of literature. Both magazines and publishers of books complain that the newspapers are more attractive to writers and pay more than they can afford, while their cheapness appeals to the readers. To the future historian, the point is not without interest, and we are providing for his needs."

"The power of the press has increased greatly for it can make or unmake ministries, and embarrass governments by exercising its criticisms as a 'knocker,' one who criticizes recklessly or for some other purpose than to inform the public and to expose real dishonesty in government."

"Important as the newspaper was in 1850, as a source of information, more or less accurate, it is of far greater moment in 1918 and tends to become of greater moment each year. And files can be preserved only by institutions—for no individual collects newspapers. Yet this great treasury of information rests upon a foundation almost as light as air, for it is recorded on a paper which rapidly disintegrates whether used or not, whether bound or in sheets, whether sealed or exposed."

"Our American newspapers were offenders in this direction before the war, and war conditions have led to a further deterioration in quality. The same may be said of foreign journals, where the reduction in size has not compensated for the increasing difficulties in obtaining paper. The mere statement of the situation measures its acuteness and the obstacles to betterment. To the ordinary reader so much of the daily sheets seems unnecessary, the pages of advertisements, the discussions by the inept and the local items of small note gathered from the world as news."

DISCOVERY OF TUNGSTEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The discovery of tungsten, which assays \$312 to the ton, within 65 miles of this city is the direct and valuable result of the series of geological lectures at Manitoba University which have been so well attended by prospectors during the winter. Last summer two valuable molybdenite deposits were discovered in the Falcon Lake mining district by William Gordon, a returned soldier. Tungsten and molybdenite are the two indispensable metals for steel hardening.

Nemo
WONDERLIFT
Corsets

IT is a duty of every American man and woman, at this time, to buy all the Liberty Bonds they can, and to use every effort to induce others to do likewise.

We maintain it is another duty, which every American woman owes to herself, to make the intimate acquaintance of the Nemo Wonderlift Corset.

Please do not think that Wonderlift models are designed only for stout figures; for several of the most popular Wonderlift styles are made for very slender women.

Basic corset inventions are rare. Of the few developed in recent years, the Nemo Wonderlift is by far the most important.

WHEN you visit your dealer to study the Wonderlift, expect to see something radically different from any other corset in construction and function.

Do not accept the statement that some other corset is "the same as" or "just like" the Wonderlift. There is nothing that even resembles it.

Most women prefer back-laced corsets. For these there are various Wonderlift models at \$6.00 to \$10.00.

Some, however, desire the convenience of the front-lace system. For these are the new "Marvelace" Wonderlift models—neither back-lace nor front-lace, but adjusted by a short lacing at the side-front. Also for all figures—\$6.00 and \$10.00.

THE new Nemo Self-Adjusting Brassiere is the first real improvement in brassieres. Easily adjusted, after hooking, by pull on waist-tapes. No tugging at hooks. Always fits—the lacing takes care of shrinkage in washing. In most stores—\$1.00 and \$1.50.

THE NEMO FASHION INSTITUTE, New York City, U. S. A.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In the Artist's Workshop

Down the hill and across the meadow ran Dan, stopping only when he reached the edge of a little brook, where he threw himself down under a clump of willows. It was the first day of summer, clear and hot, and the shade of the willows was most refreshing. Not a leaf seemed to stir in the still air; only the brook ran noisily on. Presently Dan rolled over on his back and, with hands clasped under his head, gave himself up to a leisurely study of the leafy branches above him.

"Little boy, little boy!" suddenly called a voice not far from him. Dan looked around and saw the prettiest lady, standing on the other side of the brook, waving to him. She wore a big flower-laden shade hat, and by her side stood a large wooden bucket.

"Little boy, little boy!" she called again; "will you help me fill my bucket?"

Dan jumped up, bounded across the stream on some stepping-stones, and was soon standing beside her.

"I need a lot of water today," she explained, "so I brought this big bucket, and now I can't manage it."

"Oh, that's easy enough," said Dan, reaching for the bucket. "I bring water up to the house every day. Can't I carry it for you now?" he asked, as he deposited it brimming full.

"Thank you," said the pretty lady; "if you will do this for me, I will show you my paint shop."

Dan looked surprised, for he thought he knew all the country around; there was no paint shop, except the one down in the village.

The pretty lady smiled; it was just the kindest smile. "I am the Artist," she explained, "and I think you would enjoy visiting my shop."

"Oh, I am sure I would," said Dan, "now that I know who you are. Is it far?"

"No," answered the artist lady; "we are already there."

Dan looked more surprised than ever, for he couldn't remember taking a step, and yet they were in a big grove of trees, standing before a long low wooden house which he was sure he had never seen in any of his rambles.

He followed his guide up the steps and into a large, square room, where he carefully set down the bucket of water.

"You can help me, if you want to," said the pretty lady. "For I have a great deal to do today. The hot weather has come on quite suddenly and, therefore, all the trees must take on a deeper shade. This, you see," pointing to a big vat of green paint, "was the tone I used in the springtime."

Dan stood on tiptoe and looked in. It was the most beautiful shade of light, tender green; just the color he had seen on the trees, when they first put out their new leaves.

"But now," remarked the Artist, pouring into the vat a quantity of blue paint, "we must make it darker."

"Will that do it?" asked Dan, in amazement.

"It will when this is added," pouring in a much smaller quantity of yellow, "Don't you remember how green is made?"

"Why, of course, it's made from yellow and blue, isn't it?" responded Dan. Then, under her direction, he mounted a stool and helped her stir the great mass, with a little paddle she brought him.

"Now, go to the window," she said presently. "I think I have it just right. Just watch what happens."

Dan did as he was bid. All about him were trees, still wearing their light green suits, but, as he looked, he saw them gradually change to a deeper tone. It was done so softly and quietly that, unless you had been watching closely, you never would have noticed it. Yet there they were, at least two shades darker than before.

"Oh, how pretty!" he exclaimed. The Artist came and stood beside him. "These are busy times," she said, "for from now on, there are many changes; the trees will take on a still deeper hue and then, later, there will have to be added different shades of brown, deep yellows and even flaming reds."

"I know," cried Dan, "that is when the fall comes. But you don't have much to do in winter, do you?"

"More than you think," replied the Artist, "for while, in some countries, I have only to spread over everything a big coat of white, the seasons in other countries change very little; and every morning and evening, whether it is winter time or summer time, there is a great deal to be done; much more than during the rest of the day."

"Why is that?" asked Dan.

"Haven't you ever noticed how the sky changes at sunrise and sunset?" "Oh, often," replied Dan.

"Well, come, it is almost sunset time now." She led the way into an adjoining room and Dan thought he had never seen so many colors as he saw there. He watched her while she prepared some wonderful reds and yellows, and soon he saw the sun go down behind the trees, a big ball of red.

"There wasn't much to that," he said.

"But wait," replied the Artist, hurrying from vat to vat. "The real work comes after the sun sets. First, I use a good bit of soft gray, then one by one the other colors are applied."

Dan turned again to the window. The trees were no longer there; instead, he was looking out over the ocean and at his right a long, low range of mountains dipped down into the sea. The sky above the water-line, now a gray blue, slowly changed while he was watching into a pale turquoise; then came wonderful streaks of clear lemon, soft rose color and lavender. Every minute there was a different combination of colors and tints; sometimes one color was more pronounced, sometimes another, while the mountains turned to the same shade of lavender, only deeper in hue. By and by, the colors paled in the sky and the mountains grew almost black, and it was hard to see anything at all distinctly.

"How did you like it?" asked the Artist.

"It was great," cried Dan. "I've often watched the sunsets, but I never knew before they were made like that."

"You're very fortunate," said the Artist, "for you are the first person I have ever admitted to my workshop. Do you see those little paint pots?" she added, pointing to a row of pots on a shelf. "These are what I use, when I only want to add a touch of color—to touch up the apples on a tree or paint the roses on a bush."

"But you have so many," Dan argued.

"Not more than I need. The rose leaf takes a touch of reddish brown, and there's bright yellow for the streaks on the bumblebee's body, and red for the cardinal bird, while the forget-me-nots take this pale blue and the arbutus this soft pink. Then, you know, there are the wings of the insects; they include ever so many colors—but I usually take just a speck of the rainbow hues for them."

"Oh, may I see the rainbow colors?" asked Dan.

"Certainly," replied the Artist. "I keep them over here, carefully covered, for they are not used as often as the other colors, though sometimes they come in handy, for the spray in waterfalls. Turn your back for a moment."

Dan wheeled around, then back again, when the time was up. The seven little pots had disappeared and, in their place, was a tiny rainbow.

All the colors were there—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

"Oh!" exclaimed Dan, reaching forward in his delight to grasp it. But, just as he thought he had it, it melted away and only the pots were standing on the shelf.

His hostess smiled. "No one has ever found the rainbow," she said, "though many have tried; so, you see, I couldn't let you, for that wouldn't be fair to the others. And now I think it is time for boys to be in their beds, so I'll take you back, after which I must get out my darkest blue paint for the night and all my golden stars."

Once more they were by the brook. Dan sat up and looked around. The Artist was nowhere to be seen, and instead of its being night, it was broad daylight and the sun was shining as brightly as it had been when Dan threw himself under the willows.

"Guess I must have been asleep," he said, rubbing his eyes. Then he looked about him and up at the trees, but they were a deeper shade of green. At that instant, a whiff of wind blew the water, where it tumbled over the rocks in the brook. Dan looked quickly and saw what he knew he would—the seven rainbow colors.

The Spring Festival in China

In the United States, one knows that spring has come when he sees boys playing marbles and flying kites. In China, there are regular spring playing festivals that all the people have a part in and which are especially interesting for children.

America has had some experience in pageants but, to tell the truth, boys and girls probably did not care as much for them as did the grown people who got them up. That's not the way the Chinese children feel about their spring festival. In the first place, they have always had it, just as western children have always had May Day, and then they are all very much in earnest about it.

Just when the spring festival comes depends on the moon. It is the beginning of the year in China, and in the first moon the magistrates and other important persons in the town go out in a procession "to meet the spring."

There are acrobats and other theatrical performers who sing as they go, to the accompaniment of cymbals and flute, and the officials are carried in sedan chairs.

One of the features of the procession is the spring ox, which is made of paper. There is also a paper Mang

Shén, representing an ox driver or a plowman. Sometimes, too, there is a small ox, made of clay.

The big paper ox is prodded with gayly trimmed wands, to make him work. Of course, a paper ox can't really work, but this is just to show that he stands for the real ox which works in the fields in the spring time.

The whole spring festival is related to the planting of seeds and the growing of crops.

It is at the lantern festival, on the 15th day of the first month, that the children have the best time. Brightly colored lanterns are everywhere, at the doors of shops and houses, and carried in processions.

Boughs of evergreen are also placed above the doors and there is an abundance of "moon cakes," little round sweet rice cakes.

The boys dress up in all sorts of fantastic clothes, sing, dance and give little plays. They wear masks of animals and of other human faces. Companies of them go about through the streets of the villages, and from one village to another. Now and then a group of maskers will be seen on high stilts. There is a very pretty dance where every dancer carries a lighted lantern. This is called the lantern dance.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

How Alfred Burned the Cakes

More than a thousand years ago there lived in what we call the south of England, but what was then called Wessex or the country of the West Saxons, a great writer named Asser.

Now this Asser was a Welshman from St. David's, but he became a close friend of Alfred, the King of the West Saxons, who has ever since been known as Alfred the Great. King Alfred, or Ælfred, as his name really ought to be spelt, was always looking about him for scholars to help him to teach his people. So when he found Asser, he made him Bishop of Sherborne, a little enough town today in what is known as Dorsetshire, but then the second great city in Wessex.

Asser wrote, in Latin, a very famous book, all about this King Alfred and the things he did when he was King. Later scholars wrote this book at all. But it is nearly certain that he did write it, although some other writers may have added to it later on, just as Alfred himself did to other books. One reason for believing this is that Asser, being a Celt, always speaks of the English as Saxons, just as a Celt would. Whereas a writer who was not a Celt would have confined the word Saxon to the Saxon settlements, Sussex and Wessex, Essex and Middlesex, and would have referred to the people as a whole as the English or rather the Angles.

Anyway, Bishop Asser wrote his book, in his house down by the tumbling little Scir burn, a century and a half before William the Conqueror came into England. And in that book he told wonderful things about Alfred, for Alfred was not only a great soldier and a great scholar, but a great law-maker and a great administrator. Indeed, Alfred was more even than all this, for he was one of the best men that ever lived. Many people think that he was the greatest of all the rulers about whom we read in history. He certainly worked harder for the good of the people than anyone else we know about. One of the interesting things about him was that everything he wrote he wrote in English, and not, as the habit of educated people then was, in Latin. He said that he wanted all his people, and not only the scholars, to be able to read his books. He especially liked translating histories, but he did a great deal more than translate them; he altered them and added to them just as he liked. Thus, when he translated Boethius, he made the wise pagan talk like a Christian; and when he made his English version of Orosius' "History of the World," he rewrote all the part about the Scandinavian countries, concerning which he knew ever so much more than Orosius, whilst he sent a great Norwegian whale-fisher, named Othhere, to visit the northern countries, in his whaleboat, and he added all that Othhere told him to Orosius' book.

Because of all these things, and because of his fame as a soldier and a ruler, dozens of stories came to be told about Alfred, some of which were true, but most were not, whilst some of them were true about other people. But the chroniclers and the minstrels liked to tell them about Alfred, on account of his being such a great man whom everybody knew. One of these stories which seems to be true is the story of how he spoiled the cakes.

And it is like this. It was during one of the Danish invasions when the marauders were burning up the land, Alfred himself, with a little band of followers, had escaped into the woods, and came, all alone one day, to the hut of one of his own swineherds, and stayed there for shelter and for hiding.

Now it was so that the herd's wife did not know that the fugitive was the King. So that once when she had made some cakes and set them to bake, she told the guest, who was sitting by the hearth, mending his bow and feathering his arrows, to look after them while she was busy about something else. But Alfred, who was thinking more about his bow than the cakes, and more about the Danes than either, forgot all about the cakes, so that when the woman came back she found them burned and useless. Where-

upon she snatched up her spit, and drove the King out of the hut, with a torrent of words, which have been made up into a Latin verse, and translated like this:

There, don't you see the cakes on fire? Then wherefore turn them not? You're glad enough to eat them, when they're piping hot.

There are, of course, very many versions of this story, and the original one of all makes the King meekly turn the cakes, at a word from the woman before any harm was done. For, as the English homily quaintly puts it, "Then the evil wife waxed wroth of a sudden, and said to the King, in angry mood: 'Turn the loaf, so that it does not burn; I see every day what a lusty eater thou art.' He straightway obeyed the evil wife as needs he must."

Another story says that this swineherd was Deneulf, the swineherd whose wisdom was so great Alfred had him educated, and made him bishop of the great diocese of Winchester. But there are many reasons why this could not have been the case. And, indeed, the stories are told by two different writers.

called to order several times, but he persisted in bow-vowing, in spite of repeated warnings to stop and keep quiet. At the moment, there seemed nothing of any avail but extreme measures, so a soft slipper, that happened to be handy, was thrown in his direction and fell, as was intended, without hitting him too hard. The sudden appearance of this missile proved effectual, and Nipper ceased his noisy barking. It turned out that the dogs had been disturbed by the commotion caused by some strange shepherds passing through the countryside, driving large flocks of sheep southward, which accounted for the loud voices, growls and yelps of sheep dogs, and the sounds of tramping of heavy hobbled boots in the vicinity of our farmyard during the dark hours of the night. As the noise died away, we soon fell asleep again and, toward morning, the writer was conscious of being gradually awakened by what seemed to be a quiet, stealthy movement on the pillow at the side of his head. As he opened his eyes, why, there was little Nipper, with a wistful, woebegone look in his tearful little eyes, trying to wag his tail in a doubtful, apologetic kind of way.

Coming closer, upon my look of recognition, he nestled down and laid his little face against my cheek, as much as to say, "Please, master, make friends with me and I'll try and be a good doggie." It was easy to see my tiny companion was really feeling sorry for disturbing us during the night and for having invoked my displeasure in the shape of my slipper, so he had come to seek forgiveness in his own doggie way; this, of course, was readily given him. This little incident made me feel that some recompense

was due him. I was not in the habit of giving way to immoderate barking. One night, however, after some hours sleep, we were all awakened by loud and incessant barking on the part of Nipper, who slept on the hearth rug in our room. We at once knew that something unusual must be happening, especially when we also heard the deep barks of the collie dogs outside joining in chorus. Nipper was

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Caught in the Water Grass

If you had seen the sparkling little silver fish swimming, you would have thought he was the new moon, playing on the water on a clear summer night. Now, one day, this little fellow was playing with his sister and they had swift chases after one another, everywhere around rocks and sea-shells and lily stems. His sister was "it" and was chasing him for the last time before they left their play for the morning and went home to dinner. You can imagine that they were both swimming just as hard as they could, for Brother didn't want to be caught and Sister wanted to catch him if she could. She almost touched him, when he spied some thick water-grasses down at the bottom of the river, and swam down to them just as swiftly as could be and dodged in and out among them till he came to a quick stop because the grasses got hold of him and twisted all around him. He tried to wriggle out of them quickly, but the more he wriggled the tighter the grasses held him; so pretty soon he was so tightly caught that he could not wiggle a fin, not a bit of fin.

"Oh, sister," he cried, "You drove me in here. Now get me out; please get me out. We'll be late for dinner, if I don't get out of these grasses in a minute."

"You mustn't blame me, brother, 'cause we were just playing, and it's all right anyway. You'll get out, I know, but you can't guess how funny you look with all that grass around you, so that all I can see of you is just your nose and your eyes and part of your mouth. Now I'll go and get mama and papa, just as quickly as ever I can, and don't you fret."

"Hurry, please, sister, and tell them to hurry, too," cried the little fish, as loud as a little fish could that was caught tightly by water-grasses, "cause I can't move a fin; I can't wiggle a fin."

"I surely will hurry," said Sister as she swam straight home, just as fast as she could.

She found papa and mama getting dinner. "Where's brother?" they both asked at once, when they saw that she was alone and had been swimming very fast, by the way she was breathing.

"He's caught in the water-grasses," she answered, between the breaths. "He can't wiggle a fin and he wants to get away."

Mama and papa silver fish didn't wait one second, but told sister to show them just where little brother silver fish was.

When little brother silver fish saw his mama and papa and sister coming to him, he knew that he would soon be free and cried out happily. "Oh, mama, oh, papa, I'm so glad that you're here. Sister must have hurried a lot. I know I'll be all right and you will get me out almost as quick as I got into these reeds, but I'm not exactly comfortable. Please hurry."

"How are you going to get him out?" papa asked mama. "Do you think we could get hold of him and pull him with our mouths? That would be the quickest."

"Oh, don't do that," said little silver fish, "cause you might pull a piece of my fins off."

"You silly little fellow," said his mother smiling, "do you think that your mama or your papa would pull a piece of your fins off and, even if we did, it would grow out again soon. But I think a better way would be to bite away the grasses that hold him, one by one, very carefully."

"You won't bite too near me, will you, mama?" asked little brother silver fish.

"Of course not," answered his mama and papa together.

Then mama began to bite a piece of grass and papa began to bite a piece of grass and sister began to bite a tiny piece of grass, that was twined around little brother silver fish in the tangle. When they had bitten one piece away carefully, each tried another bit of entangling grass and

another and another till, at last, every piece that bound little brother silver fish was bitten away and he was so glad to be free again.

At first, parts of the grass clung to him, as they had not bitten very close to him, and he said, "What shall I do now, mama? These bits of grass stick to my fins so close that I can't wiggle them and swim."

"You just try to swim, for I know you can," said his mother.

He tried to move his fins, just as he always had done, and away went the bits of grass that were sticking to them and away he swam, the happiest fish in the river.

Mountains of Oil

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In Stuart days mulberry trees grew where Buckingham Palace now stands. Bird Cage Walk and The Mall are both names belonging to the town of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, the Restoration and Queen Anne. Swift in his letters to Stella witnesses to the fashion to be met with in the Mall of an evening. "It is prodigious," he remarks, "to see the number of ladies walking there." Stretching along the Mall on the north side was once a row of fine old trees which overhung the road by the park wall.

In the shade of these trees near the entrance to Spring Gardens was the memorable institution of the Milk Fair, established probably when the game of Mall began first to be played. The keeping of cows and the selling of milk to the rank and fashion was a privilege granted by royal decree to the gate keepers, the practice being kept up by the descendants of the original milk sellers until quite a late period. Evelyn in his Diary records having "treated divers ladies of his relations" in the Spring Gardens in June, 1649, but five years later Cromwell and his Puritans had shut up the garden, and the diarist in May, 1654, is taken by "My Lady Gerrard" to Mulberry Gardens, "now the only place of refreshment about the town for persons of the best quality to be exceedingly cheated at."

Arlington House was the first to stand on the site of King James' Mulberry Garden. In 1703 it gave place to a red brick structure built by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, a view of the Mall, the canal and other walks being one of the attractions of the house, which George III subsequently bought, and settled on Queen Charlotte in exchange for old Somerset House in the Strand. It became known then as Queen's House. At that time, just as in after days, when the palace was practically rebuilt, nothing could be said to the credit of its appearance. Commonplace it was and commonplace it has remained, at any rate in its external appearance.

Two royal interviews which took place in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries, between George III and Dr. Johnson, and Charles Dickens and Queen Victoria, tell us something of the tedium of the palace chronicles. Dr. Johnson had what may seem, at this distance of time, peculiar views concerning the merits of some of the kings of England. He had notably an "extraordinary partiality for Charles II." and "took fire" whenever anything was said against that monarch. James II, too, he thought a very good King, except that he "unhappily believed that it was necessary for the salvation of his subjects that they should be Roman Catholics." On one occasion Johnson drew a comparison between Charles II and George I, all to the advantage of Charles—"George the First knew nothing, and desired to know nothing; did nothing and desired to do nothing." As for George II, the worthy doctor "roared with prodigious violence against" him. The storm was happily allayed by an Irishman present who exclaimed comically, "Poor George II."

Johnson appears to have put up with George III and to have gone so far, after an interview, as to compare him favorably with Louis XIV of France and Charles II. "Sir," he said to the King's librarian, "they may talk of the King as they will, but he is the finest gentleman I have ever seen." Dr. Johnson was in the habit of frequenting the library at the palace, which he had helped to form, and King George, on being informed of his visits, "signified a desire that he should be told the next time that Johnson did come." Johnson describes the interview: "According to the time that Johnson did come, as soon as he was fairly engaged with a book on which, while he sat by the fire, he seemed quite intent, Mr. Barnard stole round to the apartment where the King was, and, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, mentioned that Dr. Johnson was then in the library. His Majesty said he was at leisure, and would go to him; upon which Mr. Barnard took one of the candles that stood on the King's table, and lighted His Majesty through a suite of rooms, till they came to a private door into the library, of which His Majesty had the key. Being entered, Mr. Barnard stepped forward hastily to Dr. Johnson, who was still in profound study, and whispered to him, 'Sir, here is the King.' Johnson started up, and stood still. His Majesty approached him, and at once was courteously easy."

The King appears to have asked Johnson's opinion on a number of literary subjects and persons, and the conversation ended with a proposal by His Majesty that the doctor should undertake a literary biography of England. The whole conversation is given at great length by Boswell, the incident of the interview between the King and commoner being regarded by Boswell, and probably by Johnson himself, for he was a strong monarchist, as "one of the most remarkable incidents of his life."

With Dickens and Queen Victoria things passed somewhat differently. The first time that the Queen had expressed a wish to see Dickens was in 1857, after his acting of "The Frozen Deep." She sent round asking him to come and receive her thanks, but Dickens said that being in his "farce dress," he must beg to be excused, and persisted in his refusal. It was not till 1870 that Dickens presented himself before the Queen, and in the meantime she had expressed a wish to hear him read the "Carol," but ineffectually.

The 1870 interview arose out of Dickens' possession of some remarkable photographs of the battlefields of the Civil War which he had brought from America. The Queen, hearing of them, expressed a wish to see them and Dickens sent them, and then finally went to Buckingham Palace at Her



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A view of Buckingham Palace

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY AND JUGO-SLAV

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—In December last, in the Military Commission of the Austrian Delegation, Dr. Anton Korosec, president of the Jugo-Slav Club, made a vigorous speech, which was, in fact, a formal indictment of the Austro-Hungarian Army for excesses committed against the Jugo-Slavs. The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung published the following extract from the speech:

"Dr. Korosec spoke of the executions which have taken place in the south. He quoted a whole string of cases in which, thanks to an absolutely perfect system of denunciation, a large number of innocent people have been imprisoned, convicted in spite of their innocence, and even executed without sentence. In Bosnia, the corps of Bosnian sharpshooters was organized and specially instructed to proceed in hostile fashion against the population. The numbers of innocent people who have fallen victims to persecution count at least by tens of thousands. In the fortified quarters of Trebinje the prisons have been, since the beginning of the war, filled with the most notable citizens. During their incarceration they were threatened with execution, although not one among them was guilty of a crime or was the subject of an inquiry. The chief person responsible for these proceedings is General Braun, who is, to this day, employed on active service. Likewise in Croatia, large numbers of people have been executed by order of the military without trial."

"After the retirement of the Serbs, 24 persons in a Croatian village were executed without trial, and 700 interned; in another village 18 of the inhabitants were shot without trial, among them a priest who was actually absent from the village at the time of the Serbian invasion. Dr. Korosec gives us reason to assume that there will be interpellations giving exact particulars of each case. The persecutions did not cease during the whole of 1915; there was even a recrudescence of them, quite recently. Up to the present, there has been no inquiry into what has happened in Styria, in Carinthia, Carniola, in the Littoral, in Dalmatia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Not the slightest satisfaction has been accorded the Jugo-Slavs, while large numbers of murderers from common soldiers up to General Braun, are allowed to be at large like respectable people. Nor has any greater consideration been extended to the moral sufferings of the Jugo-Slavs or to their material injuries, at least in so far as compensation is possible. Everywhere a deaf ear has been turned to them; the most they can expect is fresh humiliations and fresh persecutions. In this State the Jugo-Slavs have failed to find the slightest legal protection."

The Ljubljana paper, Slovenski Narod, published these additional portions of the speech: "The Magyars are anxious to have the greater part of the charges of the war put down to the other nations. Yet it is morally incumbent upon them to make themselves responsible for the greater part of these charges, because they are still in the camp of the prosecutors of the war; one of the principal instigators of the world war is still in Hungary, to wit, Count Tisza. The Magyar influence is steadily increasing in the army. The Magyars assert that their soldiers have behaved magnificently throughout the war; but we will show that Magyar soldiers have fished and plundered the citizens of the Monarchy. They have behaved in Galicia exactly as they did to us in the south. There have been innumerable complaints against the excesses of the Magyar soldiery during the course of the last offensive. All the arrests and internments of Slavs, as well as all the measures, tending to gag the Slav press, must be set down to the Magyar influence with the Ministry for War in the Ministerial Commission. A melancholy chapter has been traced by the appalling persecution to which the Jugo-Slavs have been subjected by the army during the war. The assumption of the identity of Austrian sentiment with German sentiment—an assumption which was fostered by a very widespread system of denunciation, has engendered appalling and terrible persecutions of the whole Jugo-Slav nation."

Dr. Korosec concluded as follows: "We suffer acutely because of these

outrages. But this extermination and persecution have engendered a great desire for liberty, independence and self-determination for our people. It is in this atmosphere that our declaration was created and no one will ever again be able to eradicate from the hearts of our Jugo-Slav people the ideal of liberty, independence and self-determination."

It is to be noted that this speech has not been published in its entirety, both these extracts having been taken from the official Reichsrat correspondence, which is subject to the censor. The speech created such widespread indignation, however, that Prince Auerperg rose in defense of the army to protest against it, as well as against the speech of the Czech delegates, and threatened the Slav delegates with reprisals if they should continue to refer to these matters. The Jugo-Slav delegate Fon, in a spirited protest, defined these threats.

LORD HUGH CECIL ON GERMAN TERMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OXFORD, England.—Speaking at a meeting at the Sheldonian Theater, Oxford, in support of the War Loan, Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., said that some very distinguished men, acting, he was persuaded from the most patriotic motives, thought it wise to use peaceful and conciliatory language with the presumed purpose of trying to induce their enemies to a reasonable and lasting peace. He respected very warmly and deeply the patriotic motive and purpose of those utterances, but he was sure that they were mistaken and unwise. They were unwise because they did not bring peace, they did not help to bring peace, but, on the contrary, they had, if they had any effect at all, retarded and postponed peace. The distinguished men who used this language made a mistake both about the English temperament and the German temperament. There was little doubt that there was a peace party in Germany and a more important peace party in Austria; but notwithstanding the fact that the peace party was not likely to be dominant in either country except under pressure of misfortune. They would never succeed in attaining peace by encouraging the German peace party, but they might obtain peace by discouraging the German war party.

The recent events in the East of Europe, he said, had proved that German ambition would be pressed by the German Government as far as German force would carry it. The dominant party in Germany told them today, as in 1914, that the whole art of statecraft was force, and nothing but force. That was an unstatesmanlike and inhuman attitude of mind, but it was necessary that they should realize that they had not to do with great statesmen, such as Bismarck or Frederick the Great. If they had there would be more to be said for peaceful overtures from Great Britain. Those who used the language he was criticizing perhaps unconsciously assumed that they had to deal with men wise enough to see that the true interest of Germany was to make peace almost on any terms the Allies liked to ask now. He was sure that was the interest of Germany, but the German Government did not and would not think so. It was the interest of Germany because the Allies must become relatively stronger against Germany and Austria in the next year, and the Central Powers must become relatively weaker.

There were two great events, he declared, which were quite certain to happen within the next few months which would quite sensibly and imperceptibly change the present position of the war. England and her allies would be building more ships at a greater speed than the Germans were able to destroy them, and the American army would take the important part in military operations which it was ultimately destined to play. From that time Germany's path must be downward to increasing weakness and destruction. Therefore, had there been a Bismarck or Frederick the Great they would have been already the recipients of most pressing overtures for peace, which by this time would have been, perhaps unwisely, accepted. Bismarck or Frederick the Great would never have challenged the world to arms, but, having to deal with people not capable of the highest statecraft, it was useless to invite them to a reasonable peace. If they wanted peace they must proceed with the war as vigorously and relentlessly as possible.

SWISS PROFESSOR ON UNITED STATES

Dr. Rappard, Member of Recent Swiss Economic Commission Gives His Impressions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Dr. William Rappard, Professor of National Economy at the University of Geneva, a member of the Swiss Economic Commission, which recently visited America, has, since his return, been giving addresses at various Swiss centers on his impressions of the United States. The meetings have been largely attended, and the professor has been doing valuable work in correcting many false impressions about America which are prevalent among the home-staying Swiss.

Dr. Rappard's last address was delivered before the New Helvetian Society at Zurich and the audience filled the largest hall in the city. At the beginning, he said, he wanted to contradict the assertions so frequently made, that in America the only thing which counted was the dollar. This was by no means the case. The Americans took the keenest interest in all public affairs and were extremely well informed on all the main happenings in Europe. The Swiss commission had to reckon, as a matter of course, on the fact that the neutral states found less sympathy from a belligerent, than the Allies, who had taken upon themselves the burden of war. The masses of the American people were against Germany because of her attack upon Belgium, the sinking of the "Lusitania," and the netting of the German diplomats in America. As the Swiss in foreign colonies were usually intimately associated with the Germans, and in the American cities especially, belonged to German gymnastic associations and German singing societies, there was a certain feeling of suspicion amongst the Americans against the Swiss. This feeling was not improved by incidents connected with the persons of Herr Hoffman in Berne and Herr Ritter, the former Swiss Minister at Washington.

They had also in Zurich, continued the professor, a certain pastor, who began an adventurous crusade for Germany, and whose utterances were taken as expressing Swiss opinion and published broadcast in the American papers. Besides all this, the American Government had been constantly urged by its own citizens to take sharp measures against the neutrals. To offset such unfortunate misunderstandings, a semi-official commission was in a far better position than an official legation.

Dr. Rappard told of the interviews members of the commission had with prominent American statesmen, and especially of his meeting with President Wilson, Colonel House and Mr. Root. He was greatly impressed with the personality of the President, as a leader directing the main lines of his country's policy, in no way disturbed by minor questions. He found the President anything but the "nebulous doctrinaire" his enemies would make out. Colonel House was the trusted friend of the President, he said, and he gave Dr. Rappard the definite assurance that no American soldiers would set foot across the Swiss frontier so long as no enemy invaded Switzerland.

With Senator Root the professor's experience was somewhat different. Root made no secret of the fact that he had little sympathy with the neutrals. He refused to approve the Swiss policy, but finally admitted that the best policy for Switzerland might not be that which he himself thought right and proper.

Dr. Rappard found that on the whole the liking for Switzerland had not decreased in America. The Swiss were known there as industrious and intelligent workmen, and their political institutions were held in high esteem. Just as they had taken from America the two-chamber system, so had the Americans adopted from them the Initiative and Referendum.

The statements in some sections of the Swiss press that America entered the war to secure her property and investments in England and France had done Switzerland considerable injury in America. Just as injurious and erroneous were the stories that the war industries had kindled the war enthusiasm of the Americans. Some Swiss papers had also made the wonderful discovery that America's great armaments were chiefly directed against Japan. All these assertions were absolutely absurd. The popular feeling in America against militarism, and against any form of oppression, had its origin in the fact that the ma-

jority of the Americans, the Puritans, the Quakers, and the German "48-ers" and others, had fled from oppression, and the hatred of any form of compulsion still lived in their descendants today.

In the discussion which followed Professor Rappard's address, Professor Fleiner referred to the fact that the foundations of the constitution in Switzerland, the oldest republic, and in America, the greatest republic, in the world are the same. "In State constitutions and opinions we Swiss," he said, "must go to school in America. We must have the greatest respect and admiration for the Americans when we see how, without any system of military conscription, they have entered the ranks to fight for the freedom of nations. America is a model for us in the development of republicanism. America teaches us also that in the development of our own institutions, and in the care of our own State, we must look for the happiness of our country and people."

PLEA FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN SWEDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—A large number of delegates from all parts of the country assembled in Stockholm for the annual meeting of the central board of the National Swedish Suffrage Association. The vice-president, Dr. Karolina Widerström, in her opening address briefly reviewed the important events of the past year in Sweden and other countries. Then followed the election of officers. Dr. Karolina Widerström being elected president, and the reading of reports. Miss Ebba Pauli gave an address on "Some Desiderata With Regard to the Laws Concerning Children." In the evening addresses were given by Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, the only lady factory inspector in Sweden, and by Mrs. Ella Hagen.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the meeting: "The Swedish National Woman Suffrage Association expresses its deep gratitude to the Government for their promise to introduce this year a bill on political suffrage for the women of Sweden, and especially for their willingness not to mix this question with other constitutional questions. Considering that during the war several countries have been ready to meet the claim for woman suffrage, especially in Denmark, where since 1915 women have been the political equals of men; in England, where the reform has passed the House of Commons, and is in sight of immediate realization; in Holland, where, during 1917, the women have won eligibility for election to both Chambers, and the constitutional barrier against the suffrage has been removed; in the United States, where the most important of the Eastern States, New York State, has now given women their full political rights; in Russia, where women lately have voted at the elections for the Constituent Assembly; and in Hungary, where a Government bill among newly enfranchised groups includes special categories of women; the Swedish N. W. S. A. hopes and expects that the Parliament of Sweden will also give to Swedish women the political influence which is rightly theirs, the men having won their universal suffrage, so that Sweden may not remain the only country in Northern Europe where women are still considered political minors."

GEORGIA SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—Nat. E. Harris, former Governor of Georgia, has brought from Washington an order which makes the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta a reserve officers' training camp.

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ATLANTA, Ga.—Nat. E. Harris, former Governor of Georgia, has brought from Washington an order which makes the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta a reserve officers' training camp.

Albert Steiger Co.
"A Store of Specialty Shops"
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

THE
Annual Shoe Week
Smart High Grade Pumps and Oxfords at Exceptional Values

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Many New Models in White Leathers and Fabrics
A wonderful opportunity to purchase smart spring and summer footwear at very reasonable prices.

Haynes & Company
Always Reliable
346-348 Main St., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Boys' Reefers
2 1/2 to 9 years.
Dressy little quality coats. In light and dark effects. Blue serge, shepherd plaids, slash pockets. Natty garments of style and quality.
\$3.50, \$4.50, \$5 to \$8.50

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Fine Groceries
144 State Street SPRINGFIELD
Good Shoes and Hosiery
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Fine Shoe Repairing
MORSE & HAYNES CO.
376 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

LIBERAL PENSION ACT TO BE SOUGHT

Many Public Employees of New Hampshire Urge Abolishment of One-Year Limit Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—An effort by policemen, firemen, school teachers and other public employees to remove the anti-pension provision from the New Hampshire state constitution is being made in connection with the assembling of the constitutional convention. The convention meets at Concord June 5, and 454 delegates have been elected to it representing all the cities and all but two of the towns of the State.

The Bill of Rights in the Constitution provides that "economy being a virtue in all states, especially in a young one, no pension should be granted but in consideration of actual services; and such pensions ought to be granted with great caution by the legislature, and never for more than one year at a time."

This article was in the original constitution as adopted in 1784 and has never been changed. Although the "especially in a young one" does not now apply to New Hampshire which is as old as any of the United States, the economy advocated by the founders has been practiced so faithfully that a pension is a rare thing in New Hampshire. There are less than a dozen pensions at the present time in the entire State, paid for out of the public treasury.

What the pension advocates desire to eliminate is "never for more than one year at a time." In 1915 the legislature for the first time passed a teachers' pension law which provided that certain pensions should be paid in 1915 and certain others in 1916. The legislature meets but once in two years and the courts held that the grant of pensions for the second year was unconstitutional. The only way the legislature can give pensions every year is to meet every year and vote them.

The courts have also held that what applies to the State applies to all its subdivisions. In other words, the one-year limit on pensions holds good in every city, town, school district and precinct of every kind. This bars out the firemen and policemen especially. In 1912 the last constitutional convention voted unanimously to submit an amendment abolishing the one-year limit. The popular vote killed it by 16,708 yes to 11,440 no, a two-thirds affirmative vote being necessary for adoption.

MEEKINS, PACKARD & WHEAT
Among its garment features this store specializes on

Suits for Stout Women

They are the products of the specialist who tailors exclusively for fashionably costuming the stout figure.

Choice may be made of serges, silver-tones, Poirer twills, tricotines and tweeds.
Priced \$23.50 to \$45

D. H. Brigham & Co.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Suit Hats

Black and Navy
Now in Preference
Beautiful assortment to choose from in Liere and Milan Straws.

\$7.50, \$10, \$12.50, \$15 to \$40.

Maynard Coal Co.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty"
Tel. 180 or 5652

Make The
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
Your Bank
Total Resources Over \$10,500,000
383-385 Main Street "By the Clock"
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Ostermann & Steele
137 STATE ST.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Fifth Ward Market
C. A. WRIGHT
473 State Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

RENOVATING FRAMES
We have recently installed an outfit for glazing frames. Old gilt and white and gilt frames can be made to look like new, at low cost. Phone or send card for us to call and give estimate.
J. H. MILLER CO.
21 Harrison Ave., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET
PRICES EASE OFF

Oil Issues Among Most Prominent Shares in New York List and They Are Weak as a Class—Trading Quiet Again

Today's early New York stock market did not amount to much more than a slight rise in the late afternoon. Prices were slightly off again. Oil issues were more or less prominent on account of recording some of the largest declines in the list. California Petroleum was weak, Sinclair Oil lost a point and Mexican Petroleum and Texas Company were down 1/4 of a point each.

The New York market remained rather soft late in the first half hour. Hide and Leather preferred opened weak in New York.

Gulf, after opening down a point at 100, dropped to 97 1/2. Sinclair Oil opened off 1/4 at 26 1/2 and declined nearly a point further. Texas Company opened at 142, a loss of 1/2, and declined a point further. U. S. Rubber opened off 1/2 at 53 and declined nearly a point further. Wilson was down 2 1/2 at the opening at 53 and receded nearly a point further before midday. U. S. Smelting opened off 1/4 at 39 1/2 and dropped to 38. General Electric was off 1/4 at the opening at 137 1/2 and dropped the fraction before midday. Reading opened off 1/4 at 79 1/2, declined to 78 1/2 and rallied to 79 before midday. Steel was off 1/4 at the opening at 89 1/2. After improving to 90 it declined to 89 1/2.

Boston Elevated and U. S. Smelting were weak on the Boston exchange. The general tone was slightly better in the early afternoon, but trading was almost at a standstill. Gulf had a recovery of 2 points before the beginning of the last hour. Boston Elevated was off 2 points at 56 1/2.

New York total sales, 338,200 shares, \$3,932,000 bonds.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

GREAT NORTHERN

Month of March	1918	1917
Operating revenue	\$6,480,803	\$4,832,953
Operating expenses	1,782,899	1,782,899
Net income	\$4,697,904	\$3,050,054
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	\$826,633	\$586,739
Net income	162,677	198,802
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	\$1,262,623	\$1,165,714
Net income	305,761	240,661

CHICAGO & ALTON

February	1918	1917
Operating revenue	\$1,436,378	\$1,060,000
Operating expenses	342,803	287,105
Net income	\$1,093,575	\$772,895
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	\$240,000	\$180,000
Net income	66,884	47,211
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	\$207,497	\$132,787
Net income	54,736	35,578

RUTLAND

February	1918	1917
Operating revenue	\$252,687	\$180,244
Operating expenses	21,289	18,726
Net income	\$231,398	\$161,518
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	\$43,103	\$30,674
Net income	\$572,655	\$412,211
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	\$12,723	\$13,496
Net income	\$6,944	\$13,786

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

Total reserve, £31,005,000, decreased £875,000; circulation £47,880,000, decreased £118,000; bullion, £60,436,000, decreased £293,000; other securities, £102,069,000, decreased £11,417,000; other deposits, £132,193,000, decreased £18,079,000; public deposits, £40,477,000, increased £3,789,000; government securities, £56,868,000, decreased £2,440,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 18 per cent, compared with 17.10 per cent last week and compared with an advance from 19.10 to 19.50 per cent this week last year.

Clearings through the London banks for the week were £401,300,000, compared with £324,150,000 last week and £253,110,000 this week last year.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75 1/2, cables 4.76 1/2, 60-day bills nominally 4.7390, and 90-day 4.71. Franc cables 5.70 1/2, checks 5.72. Lira cables 8.90, checks 8.91 1/2. Swiss cables 4.23 and 4.28. Guilders 47 1/2 and 47. Pesa 26.50 and 26.35. Stockholm 34 and 33 1/2. Ruble notes were dull and lower at the nominal quotation of 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. These are the lowest figures on the reaction from 14 1/2 @ 15 some time ago.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and continued cold tonight and Friday, strong westerly winds diminishing Friday and becoming variable.

For Southern New England: Cloudy and continued cool tonight; Friday fair, for much change in temperature.

For Northern New England: Fair, continued cool tonight and Friday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 32.10 a. m. 33.12 noon 34

IN OTHER CITIES

City	Temperature
Albany	35
Albany	35
Albany	35
Albany	35
Albany	35
Albany	35
Albany	35
Albany	35
Albany	35
Albany	35

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 12 h 16 m. High water 10:12 a. m. 12:32 p. m. Low water 7:21 a. m. 8:23 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:31 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Alaska Ind.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Alaska Gold	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Allis-Chal.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am B Sugar	75	75	74 1/4	74 1/4
Am Can.	41 1/2	41 1/2	40	40
Am Car Fy	78	78	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am Cot Oil	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am H & L	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am H & L p.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Ice Sec	45	45	45	45
Am Int Corp	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53
Am Linseed	31	31	31	31
Am Loco	71	71	71	71
Am Loco p.	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Shipbld	115	115	112	112
Am Smelt	76 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Smelt p.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Sugar	100	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Woolen	51	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Wool p.	93	93	93	93
Am Writ p.	21	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
Anaconda	63 1/2	63 1/2	63	63
Atchafalpa	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Atchafalpa p.	81	81	81	81
Atchafalpa p.	110	110	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atchafalpa p.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Bald Loc.	74 1/2	74 1/2	73	73
Am Loco p.	93	93	93	93
Balt & Ohio	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Barrett Co.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Barrett p.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Barrett p.	134	134	134	134
Beth Steel	78	78	78	78
Beth Steel p.	77 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Beth Steel p.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
BFGoodrich	43	43	43	43
Booth Fish	23	23	23	23
Brook R T	39	39	39	39
Brown Sh.	98	98	98	98
Burns Bros.	121 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Butte Cop. Sts.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91	91
Butte & Sup.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Cal & Ariz.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cal Pac Cor.	42	42	42	42
Cal Petrol	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Can Pacif. p.	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Can Pacif. p.	136 1/2	136 1/2	135	135
Central Fdy.	38 1/2	38 1/2	37	37
Central Fdy. p.	50	50	49	49
C Leather	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
C Leather p.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Cer de Pas	31	31	31	31
Chan Motor	81	81	78 1/2	78 1/2
Ches & Ohio	55	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
CM & St Paul	38	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
CM & St Paul p.	67	67	66 1/2	66 1/2
Chir 16 p.	55	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
Chir 17 p.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Chir 18 p.	50	50	50	50
Chir 19 p.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Chino Cop.	41	41	41	41
Chino Cop. p.	31	31	31	31
CCC & St L.	31	31	31	31
Col Fuel	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Corn Prod.	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Corn Prod. p.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Cub Steel	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Cub Am Sug.	145	145	145	145
Cuban C Sug.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Cuban C Sug. p.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Deere p.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Del & Hud.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Domes Min.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Elkhorn	26	26	26	26
Erie	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Erie 1st p.	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie 2d p.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20
ERM & S. p.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gen Electric	137 1/2	137 1/2	137	137
Gen Motors	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
G Motors p.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Granby Min.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Gr Nor p.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Green Can	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Gulf States	89 1/2	89 1/2	88	88
Harv of N. J.	118	118	118	118
Has & Bar.	39	39	37 1/2	37 1/2
Inspiration	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Int Ag Corp. p.	42	42	42	42
Int Con Cor.	7	7	7	7
Int C Cor. p.	42	42	42	42
Int Mer Mar.	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
I Mer Mar p.	93 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
In Nickel C.	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
In Paper	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29
J I Case p.	84	84	84	84
Kennecott	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Lack Steel	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Lehigh Val.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Louis & N.	112 1/2	112 1/2	111	111
Maxwell 1st p.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Max Petrol	92 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Miami	28	28	28	28
Midvale St.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
M & S L New	8	8	8	8
Mo K & T	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mo Pacif. p.	21	21	20	20
Mo Pacif. p.	51	51	51	51
Nat Acme	29	29	29	29
Nat C & C	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Nat Enamel	50	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
Nat Lead p.	105	105	105	105
Nevada Con	19	19	18 1/2	18 1/2
NY A Brake	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
NY Central	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
NOT & M	17	17	17	17
NY N H & M	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Norfolk So.	19	19	19	19
N & W	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
North Am.	45	45	45	45
North Pac.	85	85	84 1/2	84 1/2
N S Steel	61	61	60	60
O Cities Gas	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Omaha	70	70	70	70
Ont Silver	9 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Pacific Mail	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Pan-Am p.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2

NORTHERN STATES

POWER'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Northern States Power Company reports for 1917, with these comparisons:

Item	1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$7,154,608	\$6,087,153
Operating expenses	3,784,728	2,745,497
Net earnings	3,369,880	3,341,656
Charges	1,709,838	1,584,127
Balance	1,659,942	1,757,529
Preferred dividend	918,011	740,226
Surplus	741,931	1,017,303

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today—583 bbl and 3316 bx apples; 4 bbl cranberries; 3604 bx oranges; 384 bx grape fruit; 234 bx lemons; 18,000 stems bananas; 548 cts pineapples; 253 bags peanuts; 37,376 bu potatoes; 300 bbl sweet potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 324 pkgs., last year 1110 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Wheat flour, 100 per cent, not quoted; rye flour in sacks, per bbl, straight, \$12.25 @ \$13.75; barley flour, per bbl, in sacks, \$11.75 @ \$13.75; graham flour, per bbl, in sacks, \$10.50.

Corn—Transit shipment: k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.89 1/2 @ \$1.90; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.84 1/2 @ \$1.85; k. d. No. 1 yellow, \$1.80 @ \$1.81; k. d. No. 2 yellow, \$1.79 1/2 @ \$1.80; k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.79 1/2 @ \$1.80; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.79 1/2 @ \$1.80; k. d. No. 1 yellow, \$1.79 1/2 @ \$1.80; k. d. No. 2 yellow, \$1.79 1/2 @ \$1.80; k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.79 1/2 @ \$1.80; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.79 1/2 @ \$1.80.

Oats—Transit ship 40 to 42 lbs \$1.06 1/2 @ \$1.07; 38 to 40 lbs \$1.05 1/2 @ \$1.06; 36 to 38 lbs \$1.04 1/2 @ \$1.05; 34 to 36 lbs \$1.04 @ \$1.04 1/2.

Oatmeal—Rolled \$1.50 per 90 lbs, in sack; cut and ground \$6.67 per 90 lbs in sack.

Corn meal (per 100 lbs)—Bag meal, \$3.60 @ \$3.65; cracked corn, \$3.65 @ \$3.70; white corn meal, \$5.10 @ \$5.65; yellow corn meal, \$4.75 @ \$5.35.

Hay—No. 1 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$27.00 @ \$28.00; No. 2 grade, N. Y. State and Canada, \$21.50 @ \$22.00; No. 1 grade, east, \$21.50 @ \$22.00; No. 2 grade, east, \$19.00 @ \$20.00; No. 3 grade, east, \$17.00 @ \$18.00; stock hay, \$17.00.

Straw—Rye, \$22 @ \$23. Millfeed—Market nominal; stock feed, \$64; cottonseed feed, \$57; barley feed, \$50; rye feed, \$52; oat hulls

WAR WORK FACTOR IN STEEL TRADE

LACKAWANNA STEEL QUARTER'S EARNINGS

HASKELL & BARKER CAR CO.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Haskell & Barker Car Company reports for the year ended Jan. 31 as follows:

	1918	Increase
Gross	\$2,634,192	\$1,498,825
Exp renew etc	292,233	*12,416
Exp renewals	300,000	165,000
Net profits	\$2,040,859	1,246,241
Dividends	—	4,000
Surplus	1,380,859	\$81,241

*Increase \$8000 to \$9,27 a share on 228,000 shares, no par value, against \$2.15 in the preceding year.

NORTH LAKE MINING COMPANY
BOSTON, Mass.—The annual report of the North Lake Mining Company for 1917 shows a debit balance of \$26,310, compared with a balance of assets of \$28,587 at the close of the previous year.

ST. PAUL ROAD IS TO BUILD CARS

APPLICATIONS FOR WAR FINANCE LOANS

REAL ESTATE

LIBERTY BOND LOANS
BOSTON, Mass.—An informal understanding has been reached by the Boston banks to charge 4½ per cent on loans against the Liberty 4½s. This carries to Sept. 1, or a fortnight after the final 40 per cent payment on the bonds.

While the earnings of United States Steel in the current year may not be so large as in either 1916 or 1917, substantial profits are assured.

SHIPPING NEWS

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS		
	Bids	Asked
Atlantic Refining	925	940
Illinois Pipe	185	190
Ohio Oil	325	330
South Penn	283	288
Standard Oil of California	218	223
Standard Oil of Kentucky	315	325
Standard Oil of New York	263	267
Midwest Refining	101	103
Tukeye	93	96
Indiana Pipe	94	98
Prairie Oil	363	488
Rocky Mtn Pipe Line	36	268
Standard Oil of Indiana	630	640
Standard Oil of New Jersey	550	555
Union Tank Line	97	99

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Union Tank Line reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, these changes in earnings:

	1917	Increase
Net earn*.....	\$3,709,516	\$1,627,750
Dividends.....	600,000	
Surplus.....	2,109,516	1,627,750
\$ 1. surplus.....	5,463,778	2,109,516

*Equal to \$20.71 a share on 120,000 shares authorized stock, compared with \$17.34 a share earned in 1916.

The federal income and excess profit taxes to be paid by the company on these earnings amount to \$859,518.

Like other manufacturers of automobiles, Pierce-Arrow Company's output has been curtailed. In this connection Charles Clifton, president of the company, says: "The company will continue a moderate schedule of passenger car production sufficient to supply the current demand and to maintain the integrity of the sales organization."

Subject of Possible Depreciation in Prices With Peace Receives Attention — Opinions Differ

A canvas of leading banks brought forth opinions similar in nature, and unanimous expressions are, that although some depreciation may be in evidence when peace is declared, no great shrinkage is looked for, as the world must be fed and clothed.

RIO TINTO'S OUTLOOK

LONDON England—At a meeting of the stockholders of Rio Tinto, Ltd., the chairman emphasized the uncertainty of the outlook. He said supplies were insecure and extravagantly dear, offsetting the high price for copper, but he was confident of the distant future.

BURNS BROS. CO.
DIVIDEND SURPRISE

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 11

Atlanta, Ga.—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling Spaulding & Co.; Lenox.
Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
Chicago—J. P. McMannis of R. P. Smith

Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks
Shoe Co.; Thorndike.
Key West, Fla.—J. G. Kantor; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallis and F. M.
Haynes of Haynes Henson & Co.;
Lenox.
Macon, Ga.—I. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum
& Bros.; Lenox.
Newark, N. J.—L. L. Crandall; U. S.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J.
Martinez & Bros. Tour.
New York—W. W. Bowman and T. W.
Downing of Charles Williams Stores;
113 Lincoln St.
Philadelphia—W. H. Welmer & J. B. Har-

San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of the Philadelphia Store; Essex.
San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.
 Savannah, Ga.—M. L. Weil of the Weil Shoe; Essex.
 St. Louis, Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe

Utica, N. Y.—H. & D. C. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.
Wheeling, W. Va.—G. H. Greene of J. H. Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.

LEATHER BUYERS
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis-

Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

UNLISTED STOCKS
Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

Amoskeag	62	66
Amoskeag, pfd.	77	80
Wilmington Mills.	123	125
Bates	250	
Border City	250	
Brookside Mills.	158	160
Marshall Mills.	158	
Columbus Mfg. Co.	118	
Dartmouth Mfg.	215	
Dwight	1050	
Everett	116	
Kerr Alpaca	170	
Flint Mills.	158	
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	97	100
Hamilton Woolen.	85	100
Cherry Pine Mfg.	158	
Lancaster Mills.	90	95
Lanett Cotton Mills.	165	
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	118	120
Lyman	103	
Lyman Mills.	138	
Manomet Mills.	148	152
Mass. Cotton Mills.	132	
Massachusetts	85	90
Merrimack Mfg. Co.	60	
Nashawena	109	112
Nashua Mfg. Co.	850	
Nauvoo	156	
Nonquit	134	138
Pacific	140	144
Pepperell	192	195
Pepperell Mfg. Co.	287½	290
Salmon Falls.	165	
Sharp Mfg.	82	85
Sharp Mfg. pfd.	101	
Shawmut & Suffolk	230	
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	230	240
Wamsutta Mills.	122	
West Point Mfg. Co.	195	205

American Mfg., pfd.....	81	83
Chapman Valve, pfd.....	101	103
Draper Corpn.....	109	112
Greenfield T. & Dye.....	120	130
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield	155	165
do, pfd.....	92	...
Hood Rubber.....	122	125
do, pfd.....	93	96
Plymouth Cordage.....	195	202
Saco-Lowell Shops.....	142	150

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Swan & Finch Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 income from operation of \$203,468. After deduction of \$121,919 or loss on the sale of the Hicks Island plant the net profit was \$81,549, equal to \$8.40 a share earned on the \$970,000 capital stock. Operating profit before the loss on plant investment was charged off amounted to \$20.97 a share.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

When the wool department at the beginning of this month increased the price of tops for civilian purposes it was expressly stated that the schedule of issue prices for wool would remain unaltered. It is now announced that this statement refers only to wools for the civilian trade, and that where spinners require wools of a particular character for their own combing for civilian purposes, the issue prices will necessarily be proportionate to the revised issue prices for tops, having regard to the special character of the wool. No one can grumble at being charged more for wool of a higher quality than the average of that of which tops are now being made. But of spinning will certainly be dissatisfied if for these average tops the intention is to charge more, for the reason given for increasing the price of tops was that they have not to be made of inferior wools, which involves a higher conversion cost. Any increase of conversion cost arising from the use of inferior raw material must affect the spinner who does his own combing as much as it affects the department; consequently it will go hard with the spinner, if he has to pay a higher price for inferior wool and bear the loss represented by increased conversion cost as well. The procedure of the department in this matter will be watched with interest.

In order to avert the possibility of labor troubles the trade is seeking means whereby the enforced diminution of production may be accomplished with as little loss as possible to the work people in earnings. The proposal that finds most favor is the adaptation to the woolen and worsted trades of the system of levies at present in force in the cotton trade. Under such a system employers would pay to a central fund a contribution based either upon machinery running or upon output, and the fund thus raised would be used to supplement the earnings of workpeople whose hours have been reduced, and to compensate those who are thrown out of employment altogether. The matter is being discussed by the various sections of the industry, and it is expected that the results of the sectional discussions will be reviewed next week by the Board of Control, which may recommend a scheme for adoption forthwith. The workpeople are willing to cooperate in any scheme upon which the employers may agree, but they are not minded to make any contribution to the compensation fund themselves; for example, they will not consent to a levy, however small, being made upon those of their number who remain in full-time employment or are working overtime.

Another matter of industrial politics which is at present engaging a good deal of attention is the formation for the wool textile trade of an industrial council as recommended by the Whiteley Report. The workpeople's scheme has already been drawn up by the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade, and it was approved by the workers in the wool industry at a meeting held in Bradford last

cure that wages, methods of produc-

tion, and conditions of employment shall be constantly and systematically reviewed, and that the workman shall have a greater share in and responsibility for the determination and observance of the conditions under which he works, so far as they relate to his material comfort and well being. It is proposed that the council shall consist of 30 representatives of the employers and 30 of the employed, with chairmen, secretaries, and treasurers, one of each to be elected by either side, and the chairmen to preside at alternate meetings. Provision is made for the establishment of district councils and the appointment of an arbitration panel. In the case of a district dispute arising, each side of the council, it is proposed, shall appoint three representatives from the panel to sit as an arbitration court, and their decision shall be final. But before recourse is had to the arbitration court every effort shall be exhausted to settle differences through the shop committee. Finally, it is proposed that decision of the council, to become operative, must have received, either by show of hands or by ballot, a majority of each section of the council. The scheme has been submitted for the consideration of the employers, who are engaged on the production of a scheme of their own.

STEEL MERGER UNLIKELY

MONTREAL, Que.—The meeting between special committees of the boards of directors of the Dominion Steel Corporation and the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, at which a merger of the two companies was considered, has ended, and it is stated that there is not much likelihood of merger.

**The Edison Electric Illuminating
Company of Boston**

DIVIDEND NO. 118

A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent has been declared, payable May 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 15, 1918.

T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, April 9, 1918.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William Aspinwall Bradley, who has been connected with the Yale University Press as an expert in typography, is the latest man of letters to join the United States military forces and procure a commission as a first lieutenant in the sanitary corps. Mr. Bradley's latest output as an author has made public his studies of the folk lore and ballads of the border states. But he had previously won a reputation as an interpreter of French art and literature, and as a poet.

Francisco Cambo, or Francisco de A. Cambo y Batlle, to give him his name in full, who has become Minister of Public Works in the new Cabinet, is one of the most striking figures in Spanish politics. Being profound in his convictions and bold in his methods, Señor Cambo is always listened to with great respect and interest. He entered politics very early, becoming president of the Centro Escolar Catalánista from which have sprung the majority of the great figures of the Regionalist movement, which has for its object the independence of the northeast province of Spain, Catalonia, including Barcelona. For a time he was foreign editor of La Veu de Catalunya, a leading Barcelona newspaper, also he was a professor of mathematics, but now he is one of the foremost lawyers of Barcelona, with a specialty in mercantile and financial business, and is consular of the great Universal exhibition of Barcelona which is to take place when the war is over. But, above all, he has been and took the lead in the Solidaridad Catalana, and is now the acknowledged and vigorous leader of Catalanism in Spain.

Leonor F. Lorce, a representative of capital on the reconstituted National War Board of Labor, has been president of the Delaware & Hudson Railway Company since 1907, and is generally conceded to be one of the ablest men of his calling among the eastern transportation company administrators. He was so recognized as far back as 1892, when he served as one of the judges on transportation at the Chicago Exposition. He was chairman of the American delegation to the International Railway Congress held in Paris in 1900, and at a later session of the same congress was one of seven Americans chosen for service on a permanent international commission. The secret of his ranking is to be found in a combination of innate capacity, first-class training in engineering at Rutgers College, New Jersey, and the long disciplinary experience he had in railway building in Mexico as well as in the United States before he settled down to administrative tasks that he has undertaken for an unusually large number of the railways of the country west of the Hudson River. He has the technical knowledge of railroad presidents, and to this he has added the specialized knowledge in finance and settlement of company policies that has come with later-day service on administrative boards of large corporations. His loyalty to Rutgers College, of which he is a trustee as well as an alumnus, is pronounced; and it is with his backing that the institution has pushed ahead rapidly of late years. Mr. Lorce is a native of Illinois.

Key Pittman, of Nevada, one of the State's representatives in the United States Senate, is naturally leading in the effort to secure action by Congress which will facilitate the standardization of the price of silver and authorize modes of export of a commodity which Nevada produces in large quantities. The bill which he has introduced in the Senate, as a war measure, has the general support of the Treasury Department as to its broad outlines. Senator Pittman is a native of Mississippi, whose experience as an emigrant first to the State of Washington, then to the Klondike region of Alaska, and back to Nevada, has given him full knowledge of all the practical aspects of the mining industry. In Alaska he not only worked as a miner, but showed unusual civic spirit in creating and maintaining forms of law, and acting as a law officer. His success in the Alaska venture enabled him to proceed to Nevada fortified with resources that ultimately made him a prominent figure in the mining world. His election to the Senate in 1913 was by a popular vote unanimously confirmed by the Legislature. His speeches and votes in the Senate reflect a knowledge of conditions in the West which make him an important representative of that region.

Edwin P. Stanley of Manchester, Mass., who has been chosen commander of the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, has been an important official of that organization for some years, and prominent as a delegate from the community to political and other kinds of conventions. His service in the Civil War began early in the conflict and was with the nineteenth Massachusetts regiment of volunteers. One of his experiences was confinement in Libby prison. His knowledge as an appraiser and dealer in real estate has contributed considerably to the growth and prosperity of one of the most beautiful of the shore towns of the State.

RECRUITING OF COAL MINERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
—LONDON, England—The Government has decided to proceed with the recruitment of 50,000 coal miners who are fit for general service, and a communication to that effect has been addressed to the secretary of the Miners Federation of Great Britain. In order to make available for recruitment the necessary men, the Home Secretary has issued a declassification order to apply to men employed in or about

coal mines who were, on Nov. 2, 1915, unmarried or widowers without any child dependent upon them, and had on Jan. 1, 1918, attained the age of 18 years and eight months, but had not on that date attained the age of 25 years. The order is not to affect any certificate of exemption issued on grounds of employment since Nov. 22, 1917, to a person whose certificate of exemption was withdrawn by the Home Secretary's order of that date. The directors of national service in the regions concerned will get into touch with representatives of employers and of men so that the men selected may be chosen either by age groups or by ballot, as may be found more suitable to meet local conditions. Adequate safeguards will be arranged so as to permit of the retention in the mines of persons who are considered indispensable for the safe working of the mines. Applications for the renewal on personal grounds of the exemption withdrawn by the declassification order may be made to local tribunals within the limits prescribed by the regulations and instructions for applications for renewal.

BY OTHER EDITORS

We Are All Soldiers
CHICAGO EVENING POST—We must regard ourselves as utterly at the command of the nation's needs, as completely under obligation to serve and sacrifice as any man who carries a rifle or aims a big gun. Because you are a civilian you are not at liberty to consult your own comfort or convenience, to seek your own profit or pleasure. Duty is as much your word as the word of the soldier. The fact that you live in security increases your responsibility. Every right of life you enjoy is paid for in blood of some man who has surrendered his life for the sake of his country. Unless we can come to this attitude of mind, and come speedily, it will be necessary for our Government to go farther than it has yet gone in making the wearers of civilian clothes realize that they are part of the national organization for victory. If we do not voluntarily save from our own tables the food that our defenders must eat; if we do not voluntarily turn the energies of business and industry and agriculture to the task of our common salvation from the foe, then requests for cooperation must become orders to be obeyed under penalty. Democracy cannot be allowed to destroy itself by a mistaken conception of what is due to it. The men who are defending it by submitting to the absolute dictation of their officers cannot be allowed to suffer and to die in vain because civilians are unwilling to restrict individual freedom and to make themselves equally submissive to the demands of this supreme occasion. As matter of fact, there is no ethical dividing line between the civilian and the soldier in this war, whatever legal line may be drawn. We are all soldiers—or ought to be. The man who will not serve as loyally and utterly in civilian clothes as the man in khaki should be drafted into some kind of uniform and made to do whatever work he is best fitted to perform. Nor should his social or economic status excuse him.

Foreign Language Newspapers
LAKE COUNTY TIMES (Hammond, Ind.)—We are getting tired of seeing foreign language newspapers on the news stands. It is pretty hard to get some people to be Americans and they never will get to be Americans when they can get their mental pabulum from newspapers edited by foreigners with foreign old-world ideas. This country ought to stop the publication of all newspapers published in foreign languages. This is America. Make our foreign born population learn to read the English language and do business in the English language. These German and Greek newspapers, to say nothing of the Italian, Polish, Hungarian newspapers, ought to be banned.

United States Fleet and the War
INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—Somewhere behind the curtain of secrecy and censorship the American fighting ships are doing good and valiant work. So much we can count on. The exigencies of war are such that the belligerents cannot always come into the open and tell the people what is going on. Much is being said, day after day, about the American army. This is right and proper because the land fighters are holding the center of the stage—but we accept with confidence, though without knowledge, the belief that the men afloat are doing their part. We know that certain ships were sent abroad, lined up with the allied fleet and assigned to service there. We hear it intimated that American battleships are acting as convoys for the transports. This rumor is denied by the next authority one meets, who says the British fleet is furnishing the convoys for American transports. We know that American destroyers have given a good account of themselves. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, said the other day that American ships had sunk many submarines about which he must maintain secrecy. Along the Atlantic coast there are rumors that the ships of the United States are doing this, that and the other, but nobody knows because the scenes are being enacted behind the curtain. Some time ago Secretary Daniels was criticized from one end of the country to the other. This was about the time that he abolished liquor from the navy. Later, feeling underwent a change. It was declared that Secretary Daniels was misunderstood and that he had raised the navy to greater efficiency than ever before. He accepts the praise of course, but shakes his head when asked for information. We know the fleet is doing its part, even if we do not know where it is. Some day the curtain will be rolled up and we shall know.

PAPERS RAISE PRICES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.
—EUGENE, Ore.—The Willamette Pacific Railroad, running from Eugene, Ore., to Marshfield, Ore., which was completed some time ago, is making available for aeroplane construction some of the choicest spruce timber in the Pacific Northwest. This line, which is 121 miles long, is being operated by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

SPRUCE FOR AEROPLANES
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PRAISE FOR AMERICAN CONSULS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ZURICH, Switzerland—Much interest is being taken in Switzerland in the increasingly close relations between the Federation and the United States in the field of commerce and industry. Since the outbreak of the war, Switzerland has been gradually drawing away from her powerful neighbor, Germany, in trade affairs; and Swiss manufacturers, indeed, have gone out boldly and openly for foreign markets which Germany sought to monopolize in the past. Swiss industrial and commercial circles are only too anxious to free themselves from the competition of Germany. Consequently they are devoting all their attention to other foreign countries, and there is little happening in any of these which has the slightest interest for, or connection with Switzerland which escapes their observation. One of the latest cases in point is a short article in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung calling attention to the excellent reports sent to Washington by the American consular officials in Switzerland. The article points out that nothing escapes the keen American Consul. The electrification of the Swiss railways, the industrial fair in Basle, every progress made in Swiss economic and commercial life; all are dealt with in these consular reports, and always smartly and with an eye to the extension of American trade relations. The journal thinks that all this official work and the strenuous efforts on the part of commercial interests in both countries to increase the interchange of commodities is bound to bring good results, which will redound to the mutual benefit and profit of the small Swiss republic and the great American republic across the seas.

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Metropolitan Park Commission, Notice to Contractors.
Sealed proposals for excavating and transporting filling material for grading Mystic Valley Parkway Extension between Mystic Valley Parkway and Street, Arlington, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Park Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock M. of April 22, 1918, at which time and place the bids will be publicly opened and read. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$1000. The material will be furnished in the bank by the Commission, and the estimated amount to be handled is 10,000 cubic yards. Pamphlets containing further information for bidders, form of proposal, contract, specifications and bond may be obtained, and plans may be seen at the office of the Engineering Department, 18 Tremont Street, Boston. A deposit of \$2 will be required for copies of the above-mentioned pamphlets. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. WILLIAM B. DE LA S. CASAN, EDWIN U. CURTIS, ELBERTON P. WHITNEY, EVERETT C. BENTON, CHARLES H. BARTON, Metropolitan Park Commission; JOHN R. RABLIN, Engineer.

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EDUCATIONAL

LINGUAL PROBLEM
IN SASKATCHEWAN

Criticism of Department of Education Charges That English Language Is Being Supplanted Among Foreign Residents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—For some time past much criticism has been directed at the Department of Education chiefly on account of charges that the English language was being supplanted in the non-English speaking districts, and that Saskatchewan was heading towards polylingualism. Figures were cited from official reports showing that 21.4 per cent of the population of Saskatchewan were of German and Austrian origin, many of the former having come to Canada via the United States. In the three prairie provinces it was said that the males between the ages of 20 and 34 of Canadian and British origin numbered 170,000, while those of foreign origin numbered 112,000. These figures were given in conjunction with others that the three prairie provinces had sent 105,000 men overseas in the Canadian expeditionary force, the greater number of whom were of British and Canadian origin and 80 per cent of whom were between the ages of 20 and 34, thus reducing the already narrow margin of superior numbers which the British and Canadian-born possessed over the foreign-born.

The Department of Education, while admitting there was room for improvement, especially in the non-English speaking districts, would not admit that foreign tongues were allowed to supplant English as the language of instruction in the schools, except that where the parents of foreign birth and origin desired, it was permitted to give instruction in the language of their mother tongue from 3 till 4 p. m. If a teacher qualified to give such instruction were recompensed by the parents whose children were given the tuition in the foreign tongue. The way this has worked out in many of the foreign districts is that the foreign settlers endeavor to secure a foreign teacher who can also teach English, and thus the expense of engaging a special teacher to instruct in the foreign tongue between 3 and 4 p. m. is saved. The result has been, however, that such teachers are not generally well qualified to teach in English and the education of the children both of foreign and of non-foreign origin has suffered.

The supply of teachers has also proved insufficient, and the department of education was compelled to issue hundreds of "permits" to men and women whose educational qualifications were extremely doubtful, but who were willing to teach in rural schools and were made use of, falling anyone better qualified. Another great handicap has been the tremendously rapid growth of the school system. It is 12½ years since Saskatchewan was given autonomy. In September, 1905, Saskatchewan had a population of 250,000 with 894 school districts, as compared with a population now of 647,835 and 4020 school districts.

To overcome these difficulties the School Law was amended in 1912 to give the Minister of Education power to create school districts if the settlers themselves refused to do so, and in this way 104 were formed up to last August.

Another amendment gave the minister power to appoint an official trustee in districts where the elected trustees were not complying with the school laws, or where the ratepayers had failed to show enough interest to elect trustees to office. Since 1906, 185 such appointments have been made, of which 33 are still holding office.

In connection with the language question in the schools, a great deal of the criticism heard has proved on investigation to be applicable not to the public schools which are under the control of the Government, but to the private or parochial schools. The most distressing case of this kind is among the Mennonites. There are two large settlements in the Province of some 1500 to 2000 in each colony. Most of these people came from Nebraska, but a number came direct from Southern Russia. In these regions they decline to form school districts; they decline to let their children learn English; they decline to teach from any other textbook save the Old Testament of a German Bible, and the tuition given is of the most rudimentary kind and frequently by persons of practically no education. The department has been unable to take action because these people came to the country under an agreement with the Federal Government that they would be permitted to live their own lives and have their own schools. It is claimed that the majority of them would leave the country if they were obliged to form public school districts. Parents who send their children to the public schools are excommunicated by their church.

All Mennonites, however, do not belong to these two colonies. There are many, particularly among those who lived in Nebraska for some years before coming here, who have broken away from what is known as the Newland Mennonite Church, the governing body of the original Mennonites, and who bring up their children and live as do any other Anglo-Saxon settlers.

In reference to the language problem, Dr. Focht, an expert from Washington, D. C., who conducted a survey of Saskatchewan schools, said that it was important that the work of assimilation of the non-English be en-

couraged, as 45 per cent of the population of the Province was of other than Anglo-Saxon origin. The controversy which has raged for the last three years has brought out the fact that more than the teaching of English is involved; that the whole standard of life of the foreign-speaking settlers must be examined and a serious effort made to get them to adopt Anglo-Saxon standards in everything. At the recent Grain Growers Convention of the Province, attended by 2500 delegates, the language question ousted all others in popular interest and resolutions were passed that every child receive a thorough training in the English language and that all schools come under government inspection and control. In addition it was resolved that the hour of teaching in a foreign language now permitted by the department between 3 and 4 p. m. be abolished and that such instruction must not be given until after 4 p. m.

At Saskatoon recently, where 3000 school trustees assembled in convention, the wildest demonstration against foreign language or foreign influence in the schools ever seen in the West was witnessed. Resolutions were passed that no trustee should hold office who was not a British subject; that trustees must be able to read and write in the English language; that no language except English be used as the language of instruction in any school in the Province; and that every child in the Province receive an education in the English language.

Speakers opposed to the total abolition of bi-lingualism were howled down and refused a hearing, including the Rev. Father Sinnet, a Roman Catholic priest of provincial standing. It is generally expected that at the next session of the Legislature the principal business will relate to the school question and some sweeping changes are forecast.

AMERICAN NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Statistics recently gathered show that the percentage of loss in students seeking instruction in German has been greater in the South than in any other section of the country. For the country at large the loss has been 15 per cent since the war opened; in the South it has been 40 per cent.

University and college journalism has attained proportions in the United States not duplicated elsewhere; and it has to be reckoned with qualitatively and quantitatively in listing the factors which make public opinion. For whether it be a quarterly like the Yale Review or a daily like the Cornell Sun the range of its influence is far beyond the campus, and extends wherever loyal alumni read it. The Committee on Public Information at Washington, realizing this fact, has recently affiliated with it a committee of five persons representing the journalism of the universities, colleges, technical schools and agricultural experiment stations.

The Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, called upon at short notice to enter immediately upon training a large number of aviators for the Government, has swiftly provided a well-equipped laboratory of aeronautics, which very appropriately has been named after Samuel Pierpont Langley, an historic figure in the process of devising heavier than air machines and a man whose personal career was identified at one stage of it, with the city of Pittsburgh.

The University of California, at Berkeley, Cal., has recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. In addition to addresses on academic and scholastic themes by distinguished scholars from Europe and from the eastern states, among them Prof. Charles Cestre of the University of Bordeaux and Professor Swain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, there were noteworthy deliveries by important educators dealing with phases of the war, and its effect on the future political and economic history of the nation. These were supplemented by conferences on international relations, especially those that arise from the contiguity of the nations to the Pacific Ocean. President Wheeler, for the encouragement and stimulus of attendants on the celebration, also of citizens of that State, the nation, marshaled an impressive array of facts showing the extent of the cooperation with national forces which the university is giving, and the generous way in which all of its equipment and personnel is being put to use in giving special training to men of the army and navy.

The fact that the Board of Trade of Toronto has made it possible for a strong plea to be made before its members and with its sanction, for an establishment at Ottawa of a Dominion research institution similar to the Bureau of Standards at Washington, or the National Physical Laboratory in England, is a sign of the times. Argument also was made by Prof. J. C. Fields, F. R. S., for private aid in creating an establishment like the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, to give answers to the specific problems of Canadian manufacturers for which they would gladly pay handsomely for solution by experts. Early in the war the Canadian Pacific railroad on its own responsibility took an important step in recognition of the utility of expert aid in taking account of stock of national and corporate resources.

In the proceedings of the Ontario Public Library Association's annual meeting in 1917, just published, the claim is made for the librarian that as a teacher of democracy and right world ethics, he must hereafter stand alongside of the preacher, journalist and legislator.

AN EDUCATIONAL
CAUSERIE

It was a Saturday afternoon and a wet one. All the moving-pictures in town, judging by the "stills" outside, seemed to be of the kind which the company vampire writes on her knee in the train between New York and Hollywood and affects highly advertised surprise when they are produced for her stalling. So it came about that Elizabeth, curled up in the corner of the big Chesterfield, and Dorothy, buried in a chintz chair before the fire, knitted socks for soldiers and discussed school and teaching as they found them at 15 and 16. That they had no voice in society's councils didn't worry them in the least; they were just thinking aloud and this is what they said:

"Elizabeth, don't you think it's funny that everything we hear about school and teaching is always from the school's point of view? They never ask our advice. I could give them some that would help them, I'm sure. I'd like to do it on Monday mornings so that they could start the week well, and I'd begin by telling them that there are many more things in pupils than are 'dreamt of in their philosophy.'"

"That would put them in a good humor right away," replied the more placid Elizabeth, faintly sarcastic but wholly encouraging. She hoped this was one of the rare times when Dorothy, after long silences, would go on every subject nearest her heart. So she smiled and added, "What else?"

"Oh, you know as well as I do," broke in Dorothy, "only you're so easy-going. I can't stand all the 'ologies, and 'ics and 'isms they try to cram into us, not worrying a bit about the things we may be specially good at. I don't mind the ordinary things—I'm a plain person; but when I'm aching to draw and paint and design things and have to have higher mathematics and worse, instead, I wonder why. That's all! I'd like to know how much drawing I'd ever learn in one hour a week. If I didn't go to the Art School on Saturday mornings I'd never learn to draw at all—I can't go at night because of the homework. Nothing will ever make me an accountant or a chemist and I think I ought to be allowed to draw while they're counting and making smells. Now it's your turn. I'm not going to do all the grumbling; if you haven't a kick coming, I'll throw my wool at you."

"Well," said Elizabeth slowly, not wanting to break the thread of Dorothy's diatribe, but knowing by experience the straightness of her aim. "I like the work, all right—better than you, probably—I love poetry and acting and dancing best of all, and we don't get any more of them than we do of your drawing. Whenever my sister plays at night—she plays awfully well, you know—I simply have to go upstairs and dance, and sometimes I forget all about homework and everything else—and you know what happens then. I think I'm in the same boat as you."

"Oh," cried Dorothy vehemently, "I do wish we could have as many hours at the things we like as the other things. I don't care what a lump of sugar's made of. I always eat the ones they give me to test, but I love to draw the fat retorts and things, and I just long to paint the jars full of green and purple liquid with the sun shining through them—and when there's an examination that's how I get a few marks."

"Well," broke in Elizabeth, her interest getting the better of her discretion. "I think you're better off than I am. I can't get up and act or dance in the examination, and I should get something entirely different to mark if I did, and as for poetry do you remember that thing we had to learn called 'The Burial of Moses' by goodness knows who, instead of Shelley and Browning?"

Dorothy tugged at her ball in its bag until it jumped out and hid itself under the sofa. "I've got another kick coming," she grunted as she groped for it on her knees, "worse than either of the others, and that's clothes. Here we are expected to be active and play games with boys and look after ourselves when we are out with them and all that kind of thing, and look at the clothes we are supposed to do it in. It's only when we're camping or skiing that we can wear the clothes we can do anything in. I dare those precious boys to put on a skirt and play me at tennis, but they never will. Some of the English schools wear uniforms—I have a cousin over there—tunics over a white shirt and knickerbockers; my cousin's were awfully nice, a dull purple. They have to come to school in them, too, through the streets, and no one takes any notice, and you should see them play hockey and tennis; they could beat us hollow."

"Oh," broke in Elizabeth, beaming, "I do love to get you going, Dorothy. Talking of clothes, do you remember the Girl Guides we saw last Saturday?" Dorothy fairly bounced in her chair. "Don't! The poor dears! No two dressed alike and all the bigger ones with ankle skirts and some with high-heeled boots; why don't they insist on a uniform they can work and move about in. They couldn't run a quarter of a mile like that if a porcupine was after them. There's something about a boy scout's uniform that fairly makes them smart and something of the same kind could easily be designed for the girls and it would make all the difference to them, too. There's a chance for me, Elizabeth! I could design them. I wish they'd let me, and a school uniform, too. I know just what they need and I'd use you as a model."

Let's ask the gym mistress what she thinks; she's keen on sensible clothes at any rate."

"Oh, we're 'no end moral reformers' as Stalky—or was it Beetle—said," laughed Elizabeth, beginning to pack her knitting bag.

"I'd like to see all the girls go camping in the summer," Dorothy announced irrelevantly, "not in droves but in twos and threes with an older girl who has been before. Send them round trips with three changes of camp and 20 miles canoeing and one portage at least, and let them buy their own supplies, and make them last. That would make guides, of them and they'd soon get into some suitable clothes."

"That's the notion," said Elizabeth, dancing a breakdown. "We'll start a school—a camping school—we'll take a few parties this year and train them and by next year we'll have a going concern, and we'll be agents for canoes and supplies—and costumes."

Dorothy jumped up, and ball, bag, and knitting flew in different directions. "Elizabeth, you're a genius! Show me or that exercise book and I'll write the prospectus." —I. J.

SCHOOL CENTERS
AND WAR WORK

Experience in Boston Shows This Activity of Great Importance in Reaching Large Numbers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With the advent of the United States into the war the school center has been discovered to have power as a national asset seldom so much as mentioned previous to that date. It has been a rallying point for patriotic expression and a ready channel through which to work when the Government has wanted to get some special message to the people. Through the school center war rulings have been interpreted to the home and to it the community has turned naturally for discussion of war issues and for information on much that remained obscure.

In Boston, where the school center under Mrs. Eva Whiting White, a social worker of national reputation, is just emerging from its experimental stage, the war was ushered in with discussions that did much to stem the hysteria which would have caused men to rush to the colors without first attending to their obligations to dependents at home but would have kept them at the mercy of charity or the State. Then followed Liberty Loan rallies and Hoover rallies with food demonstrations, and classes that have been kept up ever since and have done much to establish a morale in these matters.

"The last few months of the war," says Mrs. White, "have shown the vital importance of developing a type of community organization that will reach into the smallest communities in order to mobilize the people for those civic and social purposes which are at this time vitally important. The advantages of the school district as a unit of community organization are clear."

A recent communication from Washington points this out by bringing forward six reasons why school centers should be established. These six are:

1. The school district is small enough to permit individual contact, and is non-political.
2. The schoolhouse supplies a meeting place in each district and in many schools includes domestic science, manual training and other facilities.
3. The school district reaches children and parents alike, and in the cities the school is to a large extent already in touch with the overseas population.
4. The school is an established center of information and education.
5. The school principal or faculty provides a tried agency through whose assistance a community organization can be quickly effected.
6. The school district, with the schoolhouse as its center, is already a social community, especially in farm districts.

Since the Department of the Extended Use of School Buildings was established in Boston in 1912, a growing use of the school buildings has been made by organizations not otherwise directly connected with the schools. Home and school associations hold monthly meetings in the schoolhouses, civic and intellectual improvement societies meet on school property, local forums have been organized, and troops of Boy and Girl Scouts have taken advantage of the opportunities afforded by the school center. During the season of 1916-17, 250 public civic meetings were held in the outlying districts of the city. These meetings were quite apart from the meetings held two or three nights a week in the regularly organized school centers as such.

"More and more as the war goes on," says Mrs. White, "it is becoming clearly evident that the school and the school only can reach the American public if the attempt is to focus on as near 100 per cent of the population as possible. If community organization increases as time goes on, it is to be hoped that each one of Boston's 262 school buildings will stand as a meeting place for patriotic cooperation in government policies. These buildings should be used more and more for neighborhood meetings and rallies, for food demonstrations, for purposes of Americanization, for public discussion of current events and national affairs, as a center of community operation and the general coordination of community effort."

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Sir Joseph John Thomson succeeds the Rev. Henry Montagu Butler as master of Trinity College, Cambridge. While the interests of the late master were, in point of time, nearly equally divided between Harrow School, of which he was headmaster for more than a quarter of a century, and the college over which he has presided since 1886, the work of the new master has lain almost entirely at Cambridge from the day when he entered the university. Scarcely had "J. J." (so his friends affectionately call him) appeared in the Mathematical Tripos list as second wrangler than his college elected him to a fellowship. Scarcely—so it seemed—had he been made a fellow than he was also chosen a fellow of the Royal Society and succeeded Lord Rayleigh as Cavendish professor of experimental physics. These honors fell to him within the space of four years. Neither university nor college nor society had made any mistake in their choice; Thomson proved himself equal to all the responsibilities laid upon him. As eminent in his experimental work in physics as either of his predecessors in the chair of physics (Clerk Maxwell and Rayleigh), he showed himself so fully competent to develop the teaching work of the Cavendish laboratory that he attracted to Cambridge students of physics from all parts of the world. In 1906 he was awarded the Nobel prize and in 1908 he received the Order of Merit; his foreign orders and degrees are too numerous to mention here. Great demands upon the services of the Royal Society have been made by Government during the period of the war, while Sir Joseph Thomson has been its president, but of his labors in this direction it is too early to speak. Trinity College has undoubtedly chosen as master her most famous son in this generation.

It is announced that the trustees of Dr. Ludwig Mond, F. R. S., have paid over the sum of £66,500 in 5 per cent war stock to the trustees of the endowment fund of the Davy-Paradise Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution.

It may be recalled that in 1894 Dr. Mond offered to convey to the Royal Institution a freehold house situated next door to its premises in Albermarle Street, to bear the whole expense of fitting it out as a laboratory for chemical and physical research and to provide an income which would enable the laboratory to carry out the functions for which he intended it. The offer was accepted by the managers of the Royal Institution, and the laboratory was opened at the end of 1896 by King Edward, then Prince of Wales. By a trust deed which had been executed earlier in the same year Dr. Mond undertook to pay to the Royal Institution within 30 years the sum of £62,000 by way of endowment, and until that capital sum had been transferred to pay over the interest on it. By making the transfer now Dr. Mond's trustees have thus generously anticipated their obligation by eight years, and their action will add materially to the income available for the purposes of the laboratory in the advancement of original research in chemistry and physics.

It is well known that the salaries of teachers in English public elementary schools, for equally responsible work, show wide variations, according to the local education authorities (or other managers of such schools) under whom these teachers happen to be serving. A departmental committee was appointed some little time ago to inquire into the general conditions which should determine the construction of scales of salaries, and the commissioners have now issued a practically unanimous report. It is not so interesting as the Scottish report upon the same subject which appeared not long ago, for the scope of the latter was not limited to teachers in any particular class of schools. Nevertheless, there are many points worthy of attention in the report, even from the point of view of the general community. The position of teachers as quasi-public servants is well given. The commissioners say:

"Though exercising a profession, teachers in elementary schools are almost always members of local public services which in the aggregate may be regarded as, in some respects, a single national service. This has certain characteristics which distinguish it from other services, and the differences which give rise to the distinction are worth noticing in order to avoid analogies sometimes mistakenly drawn between teaching and other callings. The elementary teaching service is not a centralized service like the civil service, the ultimate controllers of which are secretaries of state and other high officials holding office under the Crown. It is controlled in a large measure by local education authorities, but it must be distinguished from the municipal service of the country, if, indeed, that can be considered as a single service, because the Legislature has from the first concerned itself directly with its training and indirectly with its efficiency and its salary. It is distinguished in the same way from employments such as banking, insurance and railway work, which, whatever their importance may be, are treated as essentially private matters, to be regulated by contracts between corporations and individuals with which the State has no direct concern. When the position of the teaching service is considered, reference may often usefully be made to the positions of independent professional men and women working outside any service, of civil servants, of the servants

of municipalities and of less widely spread private undertakings; but the differences which we have noticed must always be carefully borne in mind. As regards circumstances which are common to both teaching and other services, we need not enlarge upon the benefits of security of income and permanence of employment which are in practice enjoyed by members of services and in particular by public servants. The possible bad effects of the sense of security may appear in any service, and such correctives as watchful administration and firm discipline, good organization, including the provision of higher and better-paid posts, and the proper regulation of promotion apply to teachers as much as to civil servants or members of municipal services."

Nor, as regards the question of the relative scales of salaries for men and women teachers, does the English report take the same broad ground as the Scottish, namely 'that upon the whole, and particularly in the later stages, equal salaries should be given for equal responsibility. On the contrary, though the commissioners acknowledge that men and women often work side by side in the same schools, that their duties are similar if not identical, that the work of women is as arduous as that of men and is not less zealously and efficiently done, yet they adopt the view that salaries should, in the main, be determined by the law of supply and demand. In a matter of such importance it is best to quote their own words:

"In our view any scale of salaries, whether for men or for women, should offer an adequate provision, and as the schools cannot be efficiently staffed by teachers of one sex, the cases of men and women call for separate consideration. By adequate we mean that the scale of salary offered must be good enough to attract a sufficient number of recruits suitable for the work to be done, to retain them while their careers are still open, and to secure service of the desired quality from those who adopt teaching as their life work. The ratepayers and taxpayers of the country cannot, in our view, with justice be asked to undertake the burden of paying, whether to men or to women, higher salaries than such as are adequate in the sense in which we have used the word; and we are satisfied that in existing circumstances a scale of salaries which is adequate for women teachers is not adequate for men."

"We cannot, therefore, recommend equal payment as a general principle on which scales for men and women teachers should be constructed. In the case of uncertificated teachers, however, as will be seen later, we see little, if any, reason, why men should be offered more than women, since we believe there is reason to discourage young men from remaining in that grade, and that the offer of equal payment will tend to have this effect. Moreover, we see no reason for offering to men certificated teachers initial salaries which are much higher than those offered to women. If a reasonably good maximum salary is offered to a certificated master, we think that in average circumstances a woman of similar standing should be offered a salary rising to not less than three-fourths of that maximum."

Among recent university ceremonies none has been so full of interest as the installation of the Marquis of Crewe as chancellor of the University of Sheffield—the first such installation, indeed, in that university since the Duke of Norfolk held the appointment from the granting of the charter. Referring to the many discussions as to what should be the general scheme of education in the country, and to the supposed antagonism between the study of the natural sciences and the study of the humanities, the chancellor observed that the universities, old and new, found themselves involved in the dispute, although only in a secondary degree. The continuance of the controversy had had one good effect in showing the various parties what their differences really were, and that these were not nearly so great as they had supposed. More and more it had become common ground that while there was no longer room for mere dilettante learning, yet some general education was the best policy for any study, however scientific or technical.

Honorary degrees were then conferred on M. Pierre Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, the Marchese Guglielmo, Imperiali dei Principi di Francavilla, Italian Ambassador, and the Hon. Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador, as well as upon others, including Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the president of the Board of Education. The Japanese Ambassador was prevented at the last moment from being able to attend to receive a similar degree. M. Cambon said that the day had not yet come when, according to the word of the prophet, their swords could be beaten into plowshares; yet both were made of Sheffield steel, as much renowned now as in the days when Chaucer mentioned it in one of his tales. The effort of Sheffield during the last three years had been immense. Her welcome to him and to his colleagues that day bore witness to the solidarity between the nations that together were fighting in the cause of liberty and right.

His Excellency, the American Ambassador, in thanking the university, in his turn, for the high honor it had conferred on him, dwelt especially upon the part that women had played in the great struggle. Had a Briton been asked before the war, if he knew the women of the Empire, he would have scornfully answered "yes." But the woman who looked at the revelation of womanhood in his country today would have humbly to say that he had not in the least gauged their potentialities.

SUPER-PUPILS IN
GERMAN SCHOOLS

Scheme Arranged for Promotion of Specially Gifted Children From Elementary to Higher Grades at Expense of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Referring to the question so frequently discussed of late in Germany as to how the promotion of specially gifted children from the elementary schools to the higher schools can be facilitated, the Social Franks states that the committee specially formed in Leipzig for dealing with the question, and consisting of school directors and teachers, has adopted the following proposals:

In future a boy is as a rule to proceed to a higher school after leaving the fifth class of the elementary school. The entrance examination of the higher school is, in the matter of its requirements, to follow as closely as possible the curriculum of the fifth class of the elementary school and must be changed in this direction. In order to facilitate the promotion of specially gifted children to a higher school after they have finished their elementary school education, a lower fourth class (Unterricht) will be attached to each reform school (Reformschule) and each upper modern school (Oberrealschule), to which specially gifted children from the elementary school will be admitted when they have finished with it.

In this special class instruction will be given in accordance with a special curriculum, which, as far as new subjects are concerned, will be closely connected with that of the elementary school, and in which chief importance will attach to German and at first to French as a foreign language, at least 12 hours per week being devoted to this latter. The hours allotted to other subjects are to be so far limited that they only serve for the repetition of that which has been learned in the elementary school. Next to languages comes mathematics, with four hours, in order that knowledge already acquired may be increased and made more thorough. After nine months the time allowed for French will be reduced by one-half, and the six hours thus left free will be devoted to a second foreign language, Latin or English.

This class will be continued as an upper fourth (Obertertia) or special class, and after a stay of two years in these special classes the scholar will proceed to the normal classes of the school he is attending. The scholar will be admitted to this special class without an entrance examination. Only such scholars will be admitted as have been recommended by the management of the school where they were attending after an examination by a school doctor. The combined committee of the higher schools is to decide whether they are to be actually admitted. In admitting them no regard will be paid to whether they have attended the voluntary instruction in foreign languages in the elementary school or not. The maximum number of scholars in a special class is, as a rule, to be 20 children. Those who are not up to the requirements of the special classes, either physically or mentally, are to be weeded out as soon as possible. Measures must be adopted whereby those who are admitted to the special class on the recommendation of those responsible for education may, in case of necessity, be relieved from payment of school fees, for books, etc., and be given an annual board and lodging allowance. Hours during which the scholars work are to be arranged in the school building where they do the school tasks set them, free from all compulsion, under the supervision of the teacher.

In laying down these axioms it must be realized that it is ridiculous to adopt the standpoint that talent can pave a way for itself. What may have succeeded in the case of individuals cannot and must not be assumed to be true in general, since that way much intelligence and intellectual vigor would be lost and produce no results. The proposed solution of the problem will at first be only an experiment. A similar procedure is to be adopted for girls, should the necessity for it arise.

The Town Council has given its consent to this procedure and has approved the grant of 8500 marks for each of the four transition classes to be established, and has set aside a sum estimated at 50,000 marks for providing board and lodging, free books, etc., and other expenses of higher education.

The Municipal School Delegation at Landsberg has also decided to facilitate the admission into higher schools of specially gifted boys and girls in elementary schools in the following way: The children are first to attend the elementary school for three years. At the end of the third school year the children who may be regarded as specially gifted by reason of their performances up to that time will be selected by the teaching staff. These children—they are expected to total about 30 each year—will be admitted into a special middle school class (Mittelschulklasse) for both sexes, in which they will be advanced so far that they will be able, after one year, to enter the lowest class (Sexta) of a grammar school (Gymnasium) or a modern school (Lyceum). The loss of time suffered by these children in comparison with those who, at the age of six, enter the higher educational institutions, amounts to one year, but is unavoidable. For the foundation of the advancement class in the middle school the sum of 4000 marks is earmarked in the budget for 1918. Later on grants in aid of education are to be made to the parents of poor children.

THE HOME FORUM

"The Name of the Lord"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE Scriptures, both in the Old and New Testaments, there are constant references to "the name of the Lord" as a symbol of power. The Psalmist, for instance, in the name of the Lord, defies the evils which threaten him, signs and wonders are wrought in the name of the Lord, and the apostles healed sick people in the name of the Lord Jesus. This phrase or form of ritual was probably borrowed from some of the pagan nations, for from earliest times a superstitious awe has been attached to sacred names amongst primitive peoples, and the command given to Moses against taking the name of the Lord in vain was a warning to the Israelites to avoid the idolatrous customs of the nations with whom they came into constant contact, who called upon the names of their gods in endless and meaningless reiteration. The reference to the name, however, must have had, and still must have, some definite meaning, for Jesus himself made use of it in the phrase, "Hallowed be thy name," a phrase for which the spiritual sense is given by Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook as "Adorable One." (Science and Health, p. 16.)

The use of names primarily and originally must have been to define the nature of the object referred to, and from the very dawn of their history the Israelites had entertained an idea of the nature of God which separated them from their neighbors, an idea to which Moses gave perfect expression when he proclaimed God's name as "I AM," or Being, and said further "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord."

It is almost impossible for us to imagine the drear apathy which had spread like a poisonous fog over the Jewish mind through the awful fear of a God of proscription and wrath inculcated by this superstitious mystery, but to ears dulled by generations to such doctrine Jesus' simple teaching of "Our Father," and his demonstration of that Father's immanence and love must have been like springs of water in the desert. For the first time there was presented to the human thought an idea of God which was truly adorable. Nothing, however,

clings more tenaciously to the human mind than its superstitions and fears, and it is not surprising, therefore, to see how, not long after the inspiration of Jesus' actual presence and that of his immediate disciples were withdrawn from the world, this new and life-giving understanding of God as Father was lost, and sects began to quarrel over the divisibility of God's nature into three persons, and profession took the place of practice. These quarrels over the names of the persons comprised in God's nature, and even over the letters composing those names, split Christendom into innumerable opposing camps, and echoes of these quarrels have come down even to the present day.

It has remained for Christian Science to give the cup of cold water to a thirsty world in a reasonable and logical expression of God as Principle or Mind, the demonstration of which reveals Him as the same loving and lovable Father of whom Jesus spoke and testified, so that Christian Scientists are indeed enabled to hallow His name and nature intelligently as the "Adorable One." In Science and Health (p. 140) we find the following statement: "That God is a corporeal being, nobody can truly affirm. The Bible represents Him as saying: 'Thou canst not see My face; for there shall no man see Me, and live.' Not materially but spiritually we know Him as divine Mind, as Life, Truth, and Love. We shall obey and adore in proportion as we apprehend the divine nature and love Him understandingly, warping no more over the corporeality, but rejoicing in the affluence of our God."

"The name of the Lord is a strong tower: the righteous runneth into it, and is safe." Let us apply our better understanding of the name and nature of God to this declaration of the wise man, and see whether it does not become more practical and less metaphorical than before. The name of the Lord according to Moses is "I AM," and Christian Science interprets this Being as, inevitably, Principle, Mind, or Spirit. It follows then that all being, yours and mine, must be spiritual, not material, unless there are two causes, and so two Principles.

"The righteous" are those who are ordering their thoughts and lives on this basis, and find their refuge from the evils of materiality in this understanding of the nature of God or Being, and in that understanding they are safe.

In Science and Health (p. 569) we read: "He that touches the hem of Christ's robe and masters his mortal beliefs, animality and hate, rejoices in the proof of healing,—in a sweet and certain sense that God is Love." Can anyone deny that this is the best, indeed the only way of truly hallowing God's name? Or can he be surprised that, having experienced this safety, one who has proved the truth of Christian Science feels that he can echo the words of his textbook, "This Science teaches man that God is the only Life, and that this Life is Truth and Love; that God is to be understood, adored, and demonstrated; that divine Truth casts out suppositional error and heals the sick." (Science and Health, pp. 471-472.) "The Lord is on my side; I will not fear; all nations compassed me about; but in the name of the Lord will I destroy them."

To the Athenians

Most of all, fellow-citizens, if your sons ask whose example they shall imitate, what will you say? For you know well that it is not music, nor the gymnasium, nor the schools that mold young men; it is much more the public proclamations, the public example. If you take one whose life has no high purpose, one who mocks at morals, and crown him in the theater, every boy who sees it is corrupted. When a bad man suffers his deserts, the people learn—and, on the contrary, when a man votes against what is honest and just, and then comes home to teach his son, the boy will very properly say, "Your lesson is impertinent and a bore." Beware, therefore, Athenians, remembering posterity will judge your judgment; and that the character of a city is determined by the character of the men it crowns.—Aeschines (tr. by Wendell Phillips).

Wild Geese in Spring
(Japanese Hokkus)

A clear spring morning sky,
And here and there, far overhead,
Singing, the wild geese fly.
—Ryoto.

Far off the wild geese fly;
Each trip they make they ever take
A new track o'er the sky.
—Shushu.

(Translated by William N. Porter.)

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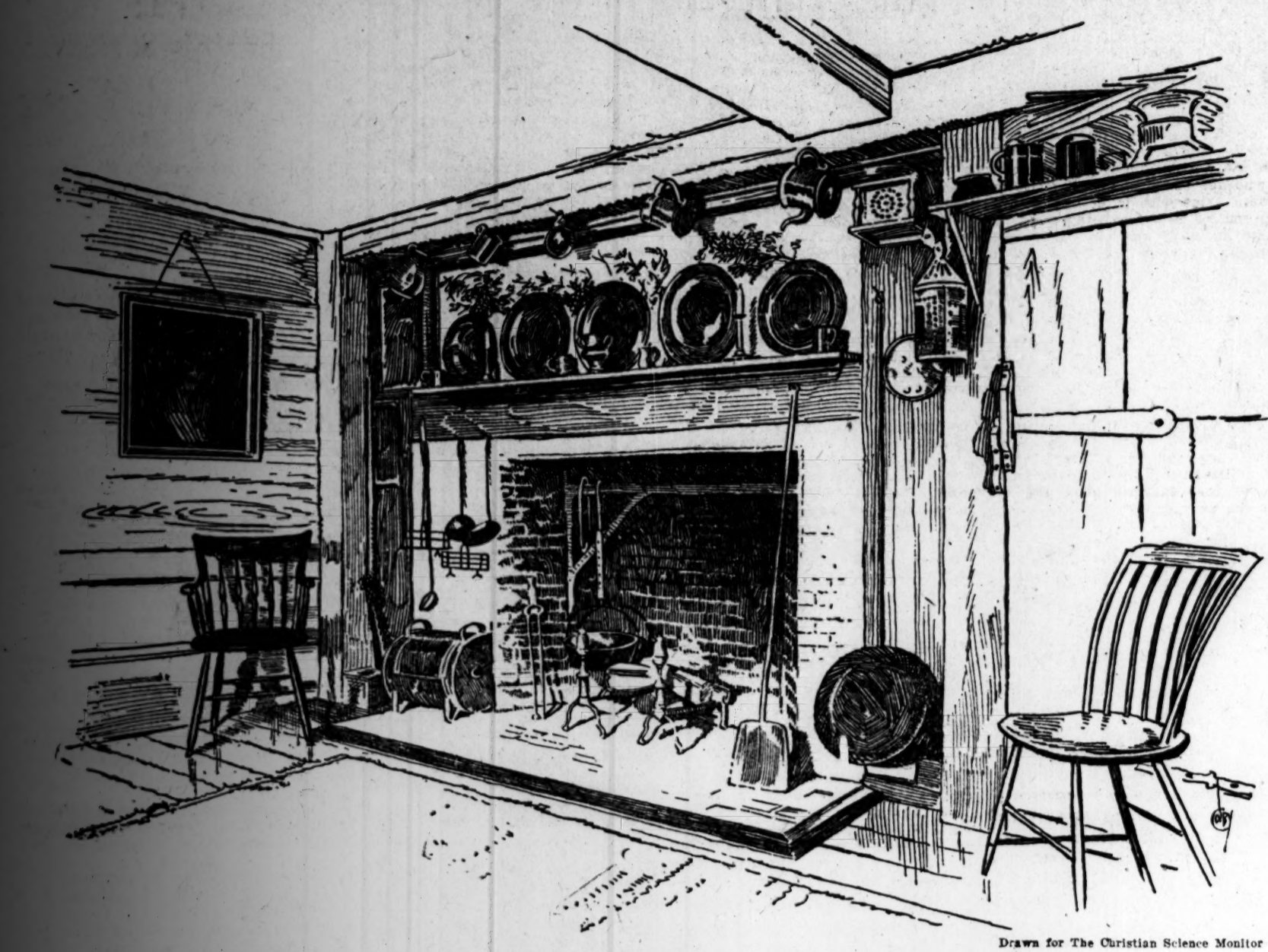
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Colonial Kitchen in the Manning House at Bedford, Massachusetts

"The kitchen, in all the farmhouses of all the colonies, was the most cheerful, homelike, and picturesque room in the house. The walls were often bare, the rafters dingy; the windows were small, the furniture meager, but the kitchen had a warm, glowing heart that spread light and welcome, and made the poor room a home. In the houses of the first settlers the chimneys and fireplaces were vast in size, sometimes so long that the fore-logs and back-logs for the fire had to be dragged in by a horse and a long chain." Alice Morse Earle says, in "Home Life in Colonial Days."

"There were seats within the chim-

ney on either side. At night children could sit in these seats and there watch the sparks flying upward to join the stars which could be plainly seen up the great chimney throat. The inflammable catted chimney of logs and clay, hurriedly built by the first settlers, soon gave place in all houses to vast chimneys of stone, built with projecting inner ledges, on which rested a bar about six or seven or even eight feet from the floor, called a lug-pole (lug meaning to carry) or a back-bar; this was made of green wood, and thus charred slowly. . . . Later the back-bars were made of iron. On them were iron hooks with chains of various lengths depending, called pot-hooks, trammels, hakes, pot-hangers, pot-claws, pot-clips, pot-boilers, pot-crooks. . . . On these hooks pots and kettles could be hung at varying heights over the fire. The iron swinging-crane was a Yankee invention of a century after the first settlement, and it proved a convenient and graceful substitute for the back-bar."

"On the pot-hooks and trammels

hung what formed in some households the costliest house-furnishing—the pots and kettles. . . . Often these kettles were worth three pounds apiece. In many inventories of the estates of the settlers the brass-ware formed an important item. The Rev. Thomas Hooker of Hartford had brass-ware which in the equalizing of values would be worth three or four hundred dollars. The great brass and copper kettles often held fifteen gallons. The vast iron pot—desired and beloved of every colonist—sometimes weighed forty pounds and lasted in daily use for many years. . . . Chafing dishes and skimmers of brass and copper were also cheerful disks to reflect the kitchen firelight."

"An important furnishing of every fireplace was the andiron. In kitchen fireplaces these were usually of iron, and the shape known as gooseneck was the most common. Cob irons were the simplest form, and merely supported the spit. A common name for the kitchen andirons was fire-dogs, and creepers were low, small andirons, used with the tall fire-dogs."

The kitchen andirons were simply for use to help hold the logs and the cooking utensils. But other fireplaces had fire-dogs of copper, and cut steel, cast or wrought in handsome designs. These were a pride and a delight to the housewife."

"What travelers Siberians are! . . . In such a sparse population as Siberia has, you might imagine that often the trains would be comparatively empty. On the contrary, they are always full, packed with officials, wives, children, merchants, and chiefly the peasant class," John Foster Fraser writes in "The Real Siberia," first published in 1902.

"Every Russian is an old woman in the matter of baggage. A kit bag, or a bag of any sort, in which they can carry all their belongings, they have not. On an average every one has eleven pieces of baggage. First there is a bulging bundle, that can only be tugged and punched and squeezed through the doorways. That consists of a couple of pillows, some rugs, and some sheets. Then there is a sort of satchel, with a lot of trappings about it. . . . There will be three wooden boxes of various sizes, also paper bundles and handbags, always a kettle, a badly wrapped up loaf of bread. . . . At last away we rolled [from Irkutsk], once more eastward bent. For forty miles, until Lake Baikal was reached, the line hugged the bank of the river Angara, blue, clear and rapid, acting as an escape for the mighty inland lake, and dropping four hundred feet between Baikal and the Paris of Siberia."

"Plains and forests were left behind. The river was bordered by a beautiful mountainous country, rather like the Hudson as you see the hills from the cars on journey between New York and Albany. The weather was exquisite, so genial, so bracing, that I broke into snatches of song. . . . In early afternoon we rumbled into the lake-side station of Baranchiki. In the rich glow of the late summer there was the great inland sea to admire. But there was no time just then to admire scenery. It would not have required much strength of imagination to think I was at Folkestone. Porters seized the baggage, and, losing pieces of it, scampered along the pier, where lay a steamer belching black smoke. A string of grimy men were

From Irkutsk Eastward Bent

pitching coal from a truck down to the engines, and another steamer laden with horses was snorting its way seawards.

"It was a delicious afternoon, and the forty-six miles across Lake Baikal were like a holiday cruise. . . . The Angara was striking from Baranchiki to Misovaya, in Trans-Baikalia, where another train would meet us. There was no suggestion of winter," the writer says, "that balmy September afternoon, as I took my ease lounging about the deck of the Angara, admiring the picturesque lake scenery and the entourage of high black mountains."

"A wonderful stretch of water is this Lake Baikal. It is probably the deepest fresh-water sea in the world. It has been plumbed to a depth of four thousand five hundred feet. It is four hundred and twenty miles long, and has a breadth of from ten to sixty miles. . . . The timber on the hillsides is cedar, and in the sheltered valleys grow apples and cherries, strawberries, raspberries and whortleberries."

"Presently there came steaming down the lake a huge four-tunnelled vessel, white painted, by no means pretty, and rather like a barn that had slipped adrift. That was the Baikal, one of the most wonderful vessels in the world, coming back from Misovaya, and carrying two goods trains fully laden. If necessary could carry three trains and eight hundred passengers, but at present

Daniel Webster's Conversation

Mr. Webster's colloquial powers were, I think, quite equal to his parliamentary and forensic talent. He had something instructive or ingenious to say on the most familiar occasion. In his playful mood he was not afraid to trifle; but he never prosed, never indulged in commonplace, never dogmatized, was never affected. His range of information was so vast, his observation so acute and accurate, his tact in separating the important from the unessential so nice, his memory so retentive, his command of language so great, that his common table-talk, if taken down from his lips, would have stood the test of publication."

He had a keen sense of the ludicrous, and repeated or listened to a humorous anecdote with glee. He narrated with unsurpassed clearness, brevity and grace—no tedious, unnecessary details to spin out the story—but its main points set each in its place, so as often to make a little dinner-table epic, but all naturally and without effort. He delighted in anecdotes of eminent men, especially of eminent Americans, and his memory was stored with them. He would sometimes briefly discuss a question in natural history, relative, for instance, to climate, or the races and habits of the different domestic animals, or the various kinds of our native game, for he knew the secrets of the forest."

He delighted to treat a topic drawn from life, manner, and the industrial pursuits of the community; and he did it with such spirits and originality as to throw a charm about subjects which, in common hands, are trivial and uninviting. Nor were the stores of our sterling literature less at his

command. He had such an acquaintance with the great writers of our language, especially the historians and poets, as enabled him to enrich his conversation with the most apposite allusions and illustrations. When the occasion and character of the company invited it, his conversation turned on higher themes, and sometimes rose to the moral sublime. —Edward Everett.

The Gate of Fame

"Open the portal, let me in,
I give to the world my best."
Outside the rosy gate of Fame
A poet pleading prest.
The gate kept fast, chill grew the night.
The heedless world surged by. . . .

But on the wind there came a voice
Sweet as an angel's tone,
"Ever you sing to the world's dull ear,
Ever you sing to stone.
Songs of a day with day shall die
Merged in the gloom of night,
Songs of a night forgot will fly
Before the morn's cold light."

"Sing to the heart and your lay shall live,
Tears thou shalt call or dry,
Hope the falling thou shalt give,
And angels list on high."
Sing to the heart and in its shrine
Ever shall live thy name,
The boon thou cravest shall be thine,
The key to the gate of Fame."

—Henry Chappell.

Learning and Doing

Learning is pleasurable, but doing is the height of enjoyment.—Novalis.

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Thackeray and "The Newcomes"

The following letter was written by Thackeray to the Baxters, his New York friends, whose home he calls "the Brown House."

"It is 12 days since this note was begun: It has been stopped because I had not calculated the steamers well, because I was busy writing, because we have been traveling—to Geneva, to Lausanne, to Vevey again, and thence to Butte, Freyburg, Berne. It has cost 80£ for one month for three people and a servant, traveling gently and living soberly, 400 dollars—so you see what you may do; but if you travel hard you must add another 100 dollars to this reckoning.
"I'm in low spirits about the Newcomes. It's not good. It's stupid. It haunts me like a great stupid ghost. I think it says why do you go on writing this rubbish? . . . You have no more invention, &c. Write sober books, books of history, leave novels to younger folks. You see half of my life is grumbling; and lecturing or novel-writing or sentimentalizing I am never content."

"Are there any more letters come from America for me? Yesterday we were walking up a hill from Freyburg. I come to a carriage, and a voice from

within calls out, How is Miss Baxter? Fancy a voice calling out, How is Miss Baxter, on the top of a Swiss hill! It was a friend of Mrs. Sturgis'—and the lonely cavities of my heart echoed how is Miss Baxter—Anny and I had been talking about you just before and she had been telling me how my stepfather, when I was away and the girls had been out for a walk, would say to them on their return, 'Oh, I have had a visit from Miss Sally Baxter!'

"This is Sunday. We go to church when we are abroad, but yesterday we met the clergyman at the table d'hôte and he was so awfully pompous, grandiloquent and stupid, that I couldn't go to hear him sermonize. We may go toward England tomorrow, or to Munich—I never know. I have no will of my own, and don't care to have one when there is no call for it. I think about you constantly and very, very kindly—and of all of you. Why does everybody else bore me, the great world & all, and why do I feel so at home always in that Brown House? God bless you all there; and never for a moment go for to doubt that I am your affectionate old friend. W. M. T.
"Berne, Aug. 7."

Musical Expression Reaches Whither Words Cannot

"It is because so many of us have been taught by poets and romancers to think that there is a picture of some kind, or a story in every piece of music, and find ourselves unable to agree upon the picture or the story in any given case, that confusion is prevalent among the musical laity. Composers seldom find difficulty in understanding each other. They listen for beauty," Henry Edward Krehbiel writes in "How to Listen to Music," "and if they find it they look for the causes which produced it, and in apprehending beauty and recognizing means and causes they unconsciously rise to the plane whence a view of the composer's purposes is clear. Having grasped the mood of a composition and found that it is being sustained or varied in a manner accordant with their conceptions of beauty, they occupy themselves with another kind of differentiation altogether than the misled disciples of the musical rhapsodists who overlook the general design and miss the grand proclamation in their search for petty suggestions for pictures and stories among the details of

the composition. Let musicians testify for us. In his romance, 'Ein Glücklicher Abend,' Wagner says:
"That which music expresses is eternal and ideal. It does not give voice to the passion, the love, the longing of this or the other individual, under these and other circumstances, but to passion, love, longing itself."
"Moritz Hauptmann says: 'The same music will admit of the most varied verbal explanations, and of not one of them can it be correctly said that it is exhaustive, the right one, and contains the whole significance of the music. This significance is contained most definitely in the music itself. It is not music that is ambiguous; it speaks the same thing to everybody; it speaks to mankind and gives voice only to human feelings. Ambiguity only then makes its appearance when each person attempts to formulate in his manner the emotional impression which he has received, when he attempts to fix and hold the ethereal essence of music, to utter the unutterable.'"
"Mendelssohn inculcated the same lesson in a letter which he wrote to a young poet who had given titles

to a number of the composer's 'Songs Without Words,' and incorporated what he conceived to be their sentiments in a set of poems. He sent his work to Mendelssohn with the request that the composer inform the writer whether or not he had succeeded in catching the meaning of the music. He desired the information because music's capacity for expression is so vague and indeterminate." Mendelssohn replied:
"You give the various names of the book such titles as 'I Think of Thee,' 'Melancholy,' 'The Praise of God,' 'A Merry Hunt.' I can scarcely say whether I thought of these or other things while composing the music. Another might find 'I Think of Thee' where you find 'Melancholy,' and a real huntsman might consider 'A Merry Hunt' a veritable 'Praise of God.' But this is not because, as you think, music is vague. On the contrary, I believe that musical expression is altogether too definite, that it reaches regions and dwells in them whither words cannot follow it and must necessarily go lame when they make the attempt as you would have them do."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Opportunity of the Wild Geese

THE speech of Mr. Lloyd George, in the Parliament at Westminster, is one which, no matter from what point of view it is regarded, must leave its mark on the history of the United Kingdom. The Prime Minister dealt absolutely straightforwardly and entirely courageously with the national position in the war. He told the House and the public all that there was to tell, at the present moment, on the subject of the late German advance. The more that advance is contemplated the clearer it becomes that in proportion to the willingness not to count the cost such movements may be sure of a preliminary success. It is only when the full aftermath comes to be calculated, however, that it is possible to balance the loss against the gain. And unless, in the present case, the gain should develop into something very much larger than anything that has yet been attained, the German people will have very little to thank Field-Marshal Hindenburg and General Ludendorff for in the long run. A far greater general than either of them, the Duke of Marlborough, tried such tactics once, in the battle of Malplaquet, and never tried them again. What he did do, subsequently, was to turn Marshal Villars out of the supposedly impregnable lines of Arleux, in this very Arras country, which that general had described as his ne plus ultra, without the loss of a single man. But history is so curiously and so sensationally written, that the world which has known the story of Malplaquet almost as intimately as the alphabet has equally generally never heard of Arleux.

"Corporal John" did not, however, have the same problem before him with regard to men that Sir Douglas Haig has today. Man power, in his time, was chiefly a question, and a comparatively insignificant question, of bounties. When, in 1914, the world became an armed camp, when the idea of the nation in arms was translated from theory into the most absolute practise, it became necessary to tap all sources for recruits. England, Scotland, and Wales have done their share without a murmur. The age limit has been stretched from 18 to 55, in a national sacrifice which has been approached, in the Empire, only by Canada. Even this tribute, however, to the minotaur of war, is lacking in completeness. With armies in Flanders and armies in France, with armies in Egypt and armies in Syria, with armies in Macedonia and armies in Mesopotamia, the demand for men grows, and only in one direction has the effort ever been made to avoid the sacrifice of the struggle for Principle. It is scarcely necessary to point out, in these columns, where the evasion lies. It lies in those areas dominated by the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church. If the proof of this lay in one incident, it might be possible to avoid the implication. But everybody by this time knows that it is not an attempt, on one side, to make a swallow into a summer, but, on the other side, to claim that clouds of swallows make a winter.

Why is it that in Australia where the influence of Archbishop Mannix is preponderant in Roman Catholic circles, in Quebec where the influence of Cardinal Bégin is equally powerful, and in Ireland where the influence of Archbishop Walsh is also predominant, and nowhere else in the British Empire, there is a determination to resist conscription, and to see every other part of the Empire fight the battle of freedom? The world is beginning to recognize that there is something wrong in the excuse of an oppressed Ireland, when in Canada where the French Canadian Roman Catholic enjoys not only equal privileges with the Protestant, but even special ones, there is the same opposition to conscription, whilst in Australia, which glories in its democracy and in its freedom, the Roman Catholic once more takes the lead against the provision of men to fight the battle for freedom. The coincidence is rather too acute to be explained away, and, indeed, Mr. Lloyd George struck the whole argument between the joints and the marrow when he demanded, in his speech before the House, if it was not indefensible that you should compel young men of 18 and married men of 40 and 50 with families, in England, Scotland, and Wales, to fight for the freedom and independence of a small Roman Catholic nationality in Europe, whilst the Roman Catholic young men of Ireland, men of 20 to 25, were under no such compulsion and threatened resistance at the very suggestion of it. The Protestants of the United Kingdom went into the war without a question to keep their word to little Roman Catholic Belgium. But, from first to last, the Roman Catholics of Victoria, of Quebec, and of Ireland, have hung back, have refused to join in the battle, and have left their Protestant brothers to pay the debt for them.

Now nobody who knows the story of the Irishman as a fighter could do anything but smile at the idea that, as an individual, he is not willing to take his place in the battle. From the treaty of Limerick to the treaty of Paris, from the day of the Wild Geese to the day of the Light Division, the swords of Irishmen have been for sale in the market places of the world. Did not three Lacys grasp the baton in Austria, in Russia, and in Spain? Did not Sarsfield lead the way at Landen, and Lally seize the moment at Fontenoy? Did not the Wild Geese, in their shirts, hold up Eugene in the streets of Cremona, and "the Brigade," in red cloth and pipe clay, break Cumberland's column in the gap at Fontenoy? One could probably not mention a battle or a siege, in the century, from Steinkirk to Buckersdorf, or a country from Spain to Sweden, or from France to the Crimea, in which they did not fight. Truly in the words of Mr. Kipling:—

Old days! The wild geese are fighting
Head to the storm as they faced it before!
For where there are Irish there's bound to be fighting,
And when there's no fighting, it's Ireland no more!

There must then, obviously, be something at work

which is preventing these men from taking the part in the battles of today which they have taken in the past. Connaught Rangers and the Dublin Fusiliers are at the front, adding to the laurels of the past, but the country, or rather what is known as the South or the Green, hangs sullenly back. There is no disguising the influence which is at work, and there is no particular anxiety to disguise it. The interests of the country, says Archbishop Mannix, must come before the interests of the Empire. A saying, which if it means anything, means that the interests of Australia are not those of the allied nations, of Canada, of South Africa, of India, and the United States, in the great struggle for liberty today. The same cry which has come out of Victoria comes out of Quebec. Does this mean that the interests of Canada are different to the interests of the United States in this great battle for freedom, and that the interests of Protestant Australia, and Protestant South Africa, and Hindoo and Muhammadan India are more concerned with liberty than are those of Quebec? And, again, the same complaint comes from Ireland, and does this mean that Ireland has less regard for liberty than have England, and Scotland and Wales, than have the great Dominions, than have the European Allies, and the great Republic of the West?

Mr. Lloyd George put it a little differently, in his speech, when he declared that the exclusion of Ireland could not be justified any longer, and that the character of the war was as much Irish as English, seeing that Ireland, through her representatives, had approved of the war and voted to commit the Empire to it; whilst John Redmond himself had declared, "the heart of Ireland had been profoundly moved by the spectacle and heroism of Belgium," and had declared, that he had assured Cardinal Mercier, that Ireland would bring her arms and her strength to avenge Louvain, and to uphold and defend the independence of Belgium, of Poland, of Alsace-Lorraine and France. To say, in such circumstances, Mr. Lloyd George insisted, that this war was an English and not an Irish war, was to say something that was absolutely and definitely untrue. Ireland's highest imperial interests were at stake as well as those of Great Britain.

Will, then, the Wild Geese flock again? Will they, in this crisis of the world's history, move, once more, as Mr. Kipling says, to the sound of the guns, wheeling, side by side with the Saxon and the Celt, against the common enemy? It is a marvelous opportunity for both sides to forget.

Automobile Output Curtailed

THE longest step, perhaps, yet taken in the practice of conservation in the United States is represented by the announcement, by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, that there is to be a curtailment of 30 per cent in passenger car output. This reduction is to cover the remaining months of the automobile year, which will end on July 31, and probably the curtailment will be still greater as the war continues. A reduction amounting to 30 per cent in the production of automobiles means a correspondingly smaller number of new cars to meet the demands of the public next summer. It also signifies that the people will have a much larger amount of money to invest in Liberty bonds, and otherwise help the Government to win the war. Some conception of what this means in actual money may be gathered when it is realized that, during the last calendar year, 1,693,000 passenger cars were manufactured in the United States. If, between now and the end of the automobile year, the output shall be curtailed to the extent of 30 per cent, the reduction in the number of automobiles made will amount to more than half a million, representing a monetary value of several hundred million dollars. The purpose of the cut, however, is to permit the manufacturers to devote a greater amount of their plant capacity to war work.

In addition to the several hundred million dollars that people will have to spare as a result of the cut in the production of pleasure cars there will be enormous savings in gasoline, tires, repairs, and garage hire. Besides, many thousands of men will be released for war work, in the fields or in the munition factories. An official statement shows that the wages of garage employees alone, last year, amounted to \$184,000,000.

One would naturally suppose that, with the constantly increasing cost of living during the last few years, especially since the United States entered the war, there would be an automatic curtailment of production of non-essentials, but such has not been the case to any appreciable extent. It would seem that, in the case of pleasure automobiles particularly, there must be an enforced reduction in the number of purchasable vehicles in order to bring about the requisite conservation. There are known instances of people, who last year had contemplated the purchase of automobiles, voluntarily refraining from buying in order to take up Liberty bonds, but these cases are comparatively rare. It is notoriously true that an increasing number of people have indulged in the possession of pleasure cars who have mortgaged their homes, or otherwise incurred heavy indebtedness, in order to buy the vehicles. Such a condition is plainly not wholesome. The necessities of war are now tending to correct this and other economic abuses.

"The King's Peace"

SYDNEY SMITH once expressed the hope that his country might become the armed champion of the Decalogue all over the world. But there is a fundamental difference between this "Peace of God" and the medieval institution styled the King's Peace, just as there is between the Decameron and the Decalogue. The one is the antithesis of the other. In the same way a man, convinced of the importance of the Ten Commandments for human needs, would not want to enforce them, necessarily, with a Muhammad's sword; while he might be decidedly in favor of using any available force to restrain the breaker of the King's or public peace. It is just this confusion which accounts for the exception taken to the title of the American peace organization, the League to Enforce Peace, of which former President Taft is the head and front. To many people the idea of force in international

comity is intolerable. But what the promoters of a League of Nations have in mind, whether it be Mr. Taft in the United States or Lord Bryce in England, is not so much the infraction of the Mosaic Decalogue as of the peace which constitutes the internal good order of the community of nations. That peace is violated by the commission of offenses against international law and it is restrained only by force. In this sense, not only the United Kingdom but many of the leading countries of civilization are already girding on their armor and preparing to see that justice and liberty are enforced everywhere.

The presence of eminent British statesmen and churchmen on league of peace platforms in America may soon be an accomplished fact. Thus one more of the many campaigns for the brotherhood of man will have been auspiciously inaugurated. Contrary to common belief, the demand for an international congress and tribunal to enforce the decrees of the nations is, figuratively speaking, as old as the hills. Ever since the Tenth Century men have sought for universal peace by precisely the same methods as those advocated today. As far back as 1462 the King of Bohemia advanced a plan for the federation of the Christian nations to discuss matters of common interest, and for a tribunal, backed by an international military force. Emeric de Lacroix, in 1623, proposed a permanent congress and universal free trade; Penn wanted coercion of any nation refusing to submit disputes to arbitration; Abbé St. Pierre, in 1712, advocated a scheme of disarmament, and the Encyclopedists indorsed him; Jeremy Bentham demanded the codification and extension of international law, limitation of armaments, and equal commercial treatment for all nations; while Kant was for an international law based upon the federation of free states. And so it goes on through era after era, through the Congress of Vienna and the Holy Alliance, Dodge's Peace Society of 1815, and the International Peace Congress of London in 1843, down to our own day. The program of the last is always in essence the program of the first, but all have the one feature in common, that they fail to stop war.

The reason is not far to seek. The "leagues" of the past failed because they were founded on fear, and were maintained, during their precarious existence, by terrorism in one form or another. Peace was an ideal only, or merely a means to some selfish national end. Few believed in its permanence or actual realization. The Tzar's Holy Alliance with Prussia and Austria failed because it was not, as claimed, an alliance of "the delegates of Providence" for peace and brotherhood, but an attempt to bolster absolutism at the expense of democracy. The religious brotherhood of monarchs represented the selfish power which is opposed to change and liberty, and ruthlessly oppresses all that opposes its autocratic will. The Central Powers, with their sink-or-swim reactionary policy, their stick-at-nothing defiance of humanity and international law, are the survival of the same absolutist régime which condoned international wrong instead of educating men to peace, which held that the bartering of nations like property or cattle, irrespective of nationality, customs, language, and common rights, was all in the order of the day.

But the world is rightly taking heart of grace. The effect of all these historical movements for peace has clearly been cumulative. The King's Peace can no longer be openly defied with impunity. Our age has acquired from the past most of the priceless essentials which make for an enduring peace. It is a distinct gain for international brotherhood that today a Hohenzollern, pursuing the traditional policy of aggrandizement of his house, must dissimulate his crimes of conquest before the quickened conscience of the world; just as it was a distinct gain for the rights of man that Louis Napoleon, in scheming for the French throne, found it necessary, in his book "Napoleonic Ideas," to represent the great Napoleon as a man who loved democracy, and who was overthrown by tyrants while working for the good of the people.

General James Edward Oglethorpe

THE name of Oglethorpe is inextricably bound up with many of the stirring events in English and Anglo-American history during a period beginning, say, with the middle of the Fifteenth and ending with the early part of the Nineteenth Century. It is also associated with the fortunes of so many great undertakings and with the careers of so many famous people that one is likely to wonder, after scanning the adventures and experiences of those who bore it, why it should now be so seldom mentioned outside of Georgia, and perhaps the Carolinas, save in connection with commonplace affairs. In Georgia and the Carolinas both tradition and history have dealt kindly with the name of Oglethorpe, as they should have done; but the world is becoming more and more hazy as to who General James Edward Oglethorpe was and what he did.

Take the people with whom he rubbed shoulders, that is to say, Dr. Samuel Johnson, James Boswell, Bishop Berkeley, John and Charles Wesley, Alexander Pope, Horace Walpole, Oliver Goldsmith, and others of his contemporaries who might be mentioned; when their names are spoken one is not put to the trouble of explaining their identity; but even in Georgia, and in Savannah, which he founded, knowledge of General Oglethorpe, save as regards some comparatively trivial incidents in his career, is extremely superficial.

General Oglethorpe was a great man, but, like many great men before and after him, he has lacked a competent biographer. Henry Bruce, who has recorded his achievements and weighed them in an honest scale, perceived clearly wherein the fame of one who was the peer of any in his circle had been dimmed and almost obscured. The more one delves into the activities of the adventurer-philanthropist who named the land of the Cherokees and Creeks after George II, the more one is disposed to decide that the fate of General Oglethorpe in biography has been ironical. Dr. Johnson had actually collected data on which to found a life of him, but something intervened, as something always intervenes, and the life was never written: "The bright-eyed, wiry, brave old gentle-

man who walks through the pages of Boswell's Johnson," says Bruce, "the friend of letters and of all good causes, oldest General in the British Army, is a tantalizing subject. What a 'life' might have been written had the poet but been at hand to catch the memories that must have whirled and burned through the veteran's recollection." His span embraced that wonderful chapter in English history which is embellished by the achievements of John Churchill, which records the victory of Blenheim, which tells of the coming of the Brunswick Stuarts, of Prince Eugene, of Montgomery's "Margravate of Azilia," of Berkeley's glimpse of light and plunge into tar water, of the founding of Methodism, even of Prince Charlie's rebellion!

There is a county, a town, and a university named after Oglethorpe in Georgia, and in the hearts of Georgians familiar with the facts of this remarkable man's career there exists a keen sense of his services to the nation into which the Georgia colony was long since merged, but one could hope that the great State of which he was the founder would be more sympathetic and less perfunctory in laying before its children, and the children of its sister states, the story of a career with which Georgia's history is indissolubly associated and which, in some inspiring respects, is without a parallel in American colonial records.

Notes and Comments

AUSTRIANS and Germans in the Philippines are now subject to severe restrictions. In certain circumstances they are permitted to work within limited spheres, but they can travel outside the islands only as prisoners bound for some internment camp. After booking for passage to the United States, recently, several Austrians and Germans were refused permission to embark. What seems to annoy them particularly is that the United States is so particular now "when it never was so strict before." In this, as in many other ways, Austrians and Germans are discovering that there is a great difference between now and before.

Mr. McAdoo now has afforded him an opportunity of doing in a large way what certain railroad managers were inclined to do in a small way, a year ago, that is, of permitting persons giving satisfactory evidence of ability, industry, and thrift to cultivate the idle lands along railroad rights of way. There are great stretches of splendid soil awaiting cultivation along the tracks of the country. Mr. McAdoo has only to issue an invitation and these will be made to bloom and bear. Railroad gardens would not only contribute greatly to the food supply, but would add greatly to the interest in traveling.

THE tone of Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum reminds Diarist, of The Westminster Gazette, of the account of the departure of the Prince's embassy from London which appeared in a German paper at the time and was evidently either inspired by the Ambassador himself or by a prominent member of his staff. The way in which it insisted on the courtesies rendered in London to the Ambassador and his suite was marked, and the tone was quite unique in Germany at that time. Just when a Berlin mob was smashing Sir Edward Goschen's windows, Princess Lichnowsky was described as feeling acutely the sudden separation from her English friends. Diarist interestingly adds the comment that "it looks as though, when Germany seeks peace with a contrite heart, she may even yet turn to Prince Lichnowsky as the spokesman whose personality is most likely to find favor in the camp of her enemies."

MARCH saw some real fun at Drury Lane, though to be sure March seems rather late for a pantomime. But "The Babes in the Wood," as played by "The Goods Divisional Concert Party" straight from the Flanders front, would be welcome even if played at midsummer. The audience is asked to imagine itself in the rough-and-ready conditions of a pantomime season at the front; but no excuses for the performance are needed. It is full of the real fun qualities of the old pantomime, without any of the tinsel and finery of the modern show. The Principal Boy, who for once is not a girl, is the only one of the party to conceal his identity under the pseudonym "T'Alouette"—why "T'Alouette" is not explained, unless it is that he has a soprano voice. His performance is splendid; but so is that of the officers and men who take the other parts. It is easy to imagine the uproarious delight with which the Tommies must have greeted the performance when first given, not far from the firing line, last Christmas.

CAREFUL though the framers of a United States bond measure may be, there is nearly always something about it that needs to be interpreted or corrected by a special order of the Treasury Department. When the terms of the third Liberty Loan were first announced, the question arose among bankers as to whether the tax exemption clause would allow the holder of \$5000 worth of the 4 per cent bonds to be exempted from paying taxes on them after they had been converted into the new 4½ issue, in addition to the exemption of \$5000 worth of the 4¼ per cent bonds. There was a decided difference of opinion among the bankers, and the Treasury Department was appealed to for a ruling. The reply is to the effect that "the \$5000 exemption applies to the aggregate amount, whether of the second or third loan, or mixture of both."

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., will, of course, be glad to find that there is to be no discrimination against it because of its size. Philadelphia, the third city of the nation, is now informed in no uncertain tones that it must either clean up morally on its own account or have the cleaning up done for it. The United States Government insists that certain methods of municipal administration in that city must be changed promptly. Delay in taking satisfactory action will evidently mean that satisfactory action will be taken without the consent of the local authorities. In such an event, there is reason to believe that the entire city will be made "bone dry." Everything considered, it might be better, in the long run, if Philadelphia should permit the Government to go ahead and do its best.